

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

(Copyright, 1901, by the Food Trade Publishing Co.)

Vol. XXV.

New York and Chicago, October 5, 1901.

No. 14.

TYPOGRAPHICAL CHANGES

With this issue we institute a change in the make-up of the National Provisioner which will both improve the appearance of the paper and facilitate the reading of it.

The editorial page has been placed in the body of the paper, while the latest and most important news of the week appears on the front reading pages. The staff head has been placed on page 29, while the alphabetical and classified indexes have been transferred to the back pages.

GERMAN TARIFF BILL

Berlin, Oct. 3.—While the semi-official papers yesterday denied that Austria-Hungary had made representations to Germany against the new tariff bill, the "Kolnische Zeitung," which has very close relations with Wilhelmstrasse, asserts that Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, made such representations to the German diplomatic representatives.

ARGENTINE-BRAZILIAN TRADE TREATY

Minister Lord writes from Buenos Ayres, August 7, 1901, that according to report, the Argentine Minister to Brazil is about to present to that Government a draft of a new commercial treaty. It is thought that the main features of this treaty are a reduction of the Argentine duty on Brazilian coffee and a reduction of the Brazilian duty on Argentine flour.

LOW CONVENTION RATES

Chairman MacLeod of the Western Passenger association has notified the secretary of the National Live Stock association that a rate of one fare plus \$2 had been made from all points within his territory to the fifth annual convention of the association, which convenes in Chicago on Dec. 3. The Central Passenger association, covering territory east of Chicago, has made a similar rate.

Chairman Pratt of the Southwestern Passenger Bureau, General Passenger Agents E. L. Truax of the Union Pacific and D. E. Hurley of the Oregon Short Line have promised to make the same rates as

granted by the Western association. Chairman Charlton of the Trans-Continental association announces a rate of 2 cents per mile from California, Washington and Nevada points. The rate announced by Mr. MacLeod includes Colorado.

TRADE WITH CHINA

Consul Martin, at Chinkiang, China, makes the following suggestions with regard to trade with the Celestial Empire:

First. If foreigners ever build up a large trade with China, it must be with the help of the Chinese themselves, and this can be won only by treating them with respect. No American can live in China long without seeing that foreigners are inclined to treat the Chinese negligently, even when their interests would seem to dictate an opposite course. The Chinese naturally resent this.

Second. The entire country should be open to foreign trade, and a judicial system should be formulated to meet the requirements of all foreigners in the Empire. Much of the trouble in the past has risen from differences of opinion as to what punishment would best subserve the ends of justice.

FORSYTH A PARTNER

After October 1, 1901, Clark D. Forsyth will be associated with A. C. Lazarus as a partner in the business of C. Lazarus & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Forsyth has been in the packing and provision business for fourteen years; eight years with the Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha, Neb., and later with the Chicago Packing and Provision Co., both at Fort Worth, Texas and Chicago.

The business will be conducted as heretofore under the name of A. C. Lazarus & Co.

MINNESOTA FOOD LAWS

Two new Minnesota pure food laws take effect October 1. One prohibits the adulteration of maple sugar and maple syrups, and the other is directed against adulterated fruit jams and fruit preserves. These laws will be rigidly enforced by the State Dairy and Food Department.

ARGENTINA'S MEAT AND PROVISION TRADE

Argentina's export trade for the six months from January to June, 1901, shows an increase over the same period of last year. The figures are: Imports, Jan.-June, 1900, \$56,527,693; exports, \$94,099,151. Imports, Jan.-June, 1901, \$56,619,775; exports, \$97,776,764. Our Southern neighbor thus gains \$3,677,613 in her export trade in spite of the fact that both her live and her dead meat trade have been seriously interfered with by foot and mouth disease. The exportation of cattle to England was entirely suspended. In spite of this fact, Argentina sent out \$2,235,000 of live stock, largely to her neighbors. The exports of live animals were, for the same six months of 1900, \$4,482,000.

The other chief exports from Argentina for the first six months of 1900 and 1901 were: Wool, hides, etc., 1900, \$36,039,000; 1901, \$44,857,000; manufactured articles from animal products, 1900, 1,846,000; 1901, 2,680,000.

The list of imports contained the following: Jan. to June, 1900, \$162,300; 1901, \$112,000. Meat and provisions from animals, 1900, \$959,345; 1901, \$923,300.

PROPOSED LIVE STOCK LAWS

The committee appointed some time ago to draft bills for national laws to be submitted to the fifth annual convention of the National Livestock Association which will meet at Chicago Dec. 3, have completed the drafts of bills as follows: For Federal inspection of interstate shipments of livestock; for Government inspection of woolen goods; allowing settlers in the arid and semi-arid districts the right to exchange lands of equal value with the Government so as to solidify their holdings; for a Second Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who shall be required to give his sole attention to the livestock industry; for a classified assessment of livestock.

The list of speakers already obtained for the convention includes Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Senator Warren of Wyoming; Dr. E. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Frederick V. Coville, Botanist to the Government; Gov. Richard Yates of Illinois, and Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

CHICAGO

	Sept. 30, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1900.
M. pork, new, made since Oct. 1, 1900, bbls.	45,931	35,193
M. pork, made Oct. 1, 1890, to Oct. 1, 1900	125	18,685
Mess pork, win. pkd. (old), 1890-1899	.....	.....
Other kinds of bar- reled pork, bbls.	18,238	14,306
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1900, tcs.	27,750	48,816
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, 1890, to Oct. 1, 1900	.....	1,080
P. S. lard, made pre- vious to Oct. 1, 1899	4,487	10,832
Other kinds of lard.	.....	.....
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '00, lbs.	15,140,498	7,320,333
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.	2,859,672	1,603,697
Short clear middles, lbs.	434,349	1,205,268
Extra short clear mid- dles, made since Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.	.....	2,859,672
Extra short clear mid- dles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.	.....	434,349
Extra short rib middles.	2,384,267	1,307,341
Long clear middles, lbs.	355,116	85,183
Dry salted should'rs, lbs.	624,877	1,057,894
Sweet pickled should'rs, lbs.	674,745	1,104,424
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	22,544,044	19,212,313
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	9,550,405	8,472,708
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	6,767,411	2,059,838
Sweet pickled Califor- nia or picnic hams, lbs.	6,979,224	6,795,541
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	1,131,645	1,506,618
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	9,147,833	9,678,652
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	8,512,372	11,421,464
Total cut meats, lbs.	87,115,458	72,831,274
Average weight of hogs received September, 248; September, 1900, 247; September, 1899, 250.	.....	.....

MILWAUKEE

	Sept. 30, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1900.
Mess pork, winter (new) bbls.	5,464	1,625
Mess pork, winter pkd. (old), bbls.	.....	.....
Mess pork, winter pkd., bbls.	243	.....
Other kinds of barrelled pork, bbls.	1,280	1,719
Prime steam lard, con- tract, tcs.	243	2,217
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	565	818
Short rib middles, lbs.	958,755	348,546
Short clear middles, lbs.	134,056	1,230
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	138,819	163,701

STOCKS OF LARD

The following estimate of the stocks of N. K. Fairbank Company, and to them are

laid Oct. 1 are based upon cable advices to the added the estimates of former years.

Oct. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Oct. 1, 1900.	Oct. 1, 1899.	Oct. 1, 1898.
12,500	17,000	11,000	50,000	54,000
5,000	6,000	6,000	9,000	12,000
6,000	15,000	5,000	7,000	25,000
1,000	1,500	1,500	3,000	3,000
500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
8,000	11,000	8,000	8,000	7,500
1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
4,000	4,000	3,000	5,000	7,000
2,000	2,500	4,500	4,000	5,500
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
41,000	61,000	44,000	92,000	120,000
57,000	54,000	75,000	68,000	85,000

Total in Europe.

Afloat for Europe.

Total in Europe and afloat.

Chicago prime steam.

Chicago other kinds.

East St. Louis.

Kansas City.

Omaha.

New York.

Milwaukee.

Cedar Rapids.

South St. Joseph.

Total tierces.

	98,000	115,000	119,000	160,000	205,000
27,750	47,495	49,896	178,813	140,790	
4,487	8,145	10,832	10,033	9,469	
3,531	6,434	4,952	12,000	3,500	
5,110	10,571	5,706	14,687	15,318	
2,600	5,096	1,344	2,257	4,353	
4,915	10,186	6,577	16,199	8,661	
808	4,074	3,035	4,783	727	
318	1,258	892	443	1,614	
2,235	(*)	340	1,252	153	
149,763	208,259	202,574	400,467	389,585	

is secretary of the company and J. Alfred Chard is president. The firm of Chard & Howe are the largest creditors, their claims being \$5,031. The Bowling Green Trust Company is a creditor for \$2,500, and Brown Brothers for \$2,000. The company was incorporated on December 7, 1899, with a capital stock of \$4,500, and has a packing plant at Leghorn. The liabilities are \$11,725, and nominal assets \$8,127.

SWIFT AND COMPANY'S PLANS

We will state Swift & Company's plans in regard to their future packing plant in New York City that the concern's plans are not yet matured. When they are definitely settled we will give publicity to them.

We can, however, state most positively that the company will continue to kill cattle in New York City. Any rumors to the contrary are entirely erroneous.

Swift & Company have not finally decided to build a seven-story plant on the Fleishauer property which they bought at Forty-fifth street and First avenue some time ago any more than they have to secure, as per rumor, the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets on Eleventh avenue, and running back to Twelfth avenue at the Hudson river.

While Moe Frank & Co., and the other tenants of the First avenue property have received notice to vacate by Nov. 1, this may only mean that this abattoir will be temporarily used as a part of the accommodation required for S. & Co.'s slaughter business until the original plans of the company have been carried out. These plans are not new ones. They have been laid and have been maturing for more than twelve months. It might now be stated that the ground and abattoir buildings, known as the "Eastman's property," at Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, was more than once offered to Swift & Company for purchase, and each time declined. It is also true that the packing company were fully aware of the negotiations for the purchase of the property by the subway company. It will thus be seen that the consummation was no surprise. It only hastened the progress of the company's original packinghouse plans for Greater New York.

That there will be a new big abattoir and packinghouse plant in New York City is apparent to all. Swift & Company came East to stay, and have decided definitely to remain here. The Company will continue to kill kosher cattle, heavy and small stock, just as formerly. It is believed that the Subway Company paid in the neighborhood of \$800,000 for the old Eastman's grounds and buildings. S. & Co., will, of course, be entitled to take out the apparatus which they installed during their occupancy of the property. There is nothing more to say.

SAYS NO BOB VEAL LAW

At the fall term of the New York Supreme Court at Norwich, Chenango County, in the trial of a case against farmers charged with the sale of bob veal, Lawyer Cushman startled the court by declaring that the law prohibiting the sale of immature veal had been repealed by the Legislature of 1901. The court adjourned the case until the Attorney-General's office could be communicated with.

BEEF FOR CUBA

South Georgia is supplying a large part of Cuba's beef supply. Recently twenty cars were shipped by one concern at Pearson and others are to follow.

KIRKLAND B. ARMOUR DEAD

Kirkland B. Armour is dead. After a life of the most vigorous activity he passed away as peacefully as a child Friday night of last week at his home in Kansas City. He was 47 years of age at the time of his death. His sudden demise was caused by Bright's disease, with the complication of a heart weakened from an attack of pneumonia last winter.

Mr. Armour spent a portion of the past summer at Watkins Glen, N. Y., in search of a cure for his ills, but was compelled to return to his home on August 26 with the inevitable in view. He rallied for a time after reaching his own fireside, but repeated relapses later were but indications of the approaching end of a life usefully spent and widely honored. His death is mourned by thousands, deeply, sincerely, unselfishly. He leaves as a lasting remembrance of his life the great business of which he was the head—the Armour Packing Company.

It was in the little town of Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., that Kirkland B. Armour was born, on April 10, 1854. His father was Andrew Watson Armour, one of the six famous Armour brothers, and of whom Philip Danforth was, perhaps, the best known. His mother was Adeline H. Armour, who traced her American ancestry back to 1632.

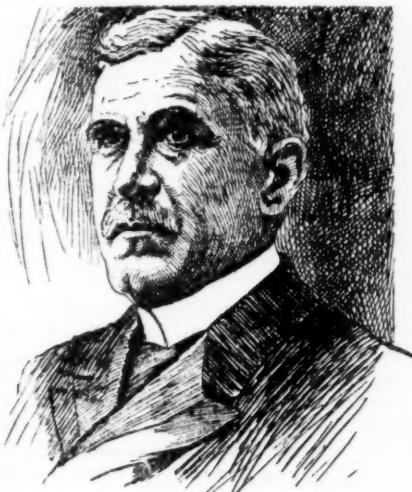
Mr. Armour went to Kansas City with his uncle, Simeon B. Armour, in 1870, when he was but 17 years of age and only out of school but a short time. It was then that the Armour Packing Company was started. The Armours were operating packing houses at Chicago and Milwaukee but the foresightedness for which the family has always been noted indicated to them the great commercial opening in the southwest and a plant at Kansas City was decided upon. It's history since then has been one of the bright chapters in the history of the American packing house business.

Starting in his youth, Mr. Armour learned the details of the business from the first by the best of practical experience. He worked his way through the departments, going from one to another until the operations and their requirements were mastered. He became the confidant and assistant to his uncle and when that esteemed gentleman died in 1899, Kirkland Armour was fitted in every way to assume the duties of president of the company of which he was then vice-president. This he did. Later, at the time of the consolidation of Armour & Company and the Armour Packing Company, he was made first vice president of the allied organization, a position he held continuously until his death. He actively directed the tremendous Southern and Southwestern interests of the consolidated company from Kansas City.

Those who know Mr. Armour best say that his untimely death was due directly to his application to his manifold business

duties. Like all of the Armours he had a tremendous capacity for work. He was at the packing house with the earliest arriving employes, and when the latest were leaving he was still working. He placed himself at the head of the line and marched in with his own workmen. He kept it up for years despite the warnings of his friends and it was only in recent years that he could be prevailed upon to lessen his labors even to a small extent. He worked earnestly and built well. He sacrificed the best years of his life to industry and the trade in which he labored as well as the public he served are his debtors.

George W. Tourtelot, superintendent of



KIRKLAND B. ARMOUR

the Armour plant, in speaking of Mr. Armour as a toiler, said :

"I don't believe I ever knew anybody who had a greater capacity for work than Mr. Armour and who came nearer living up to his capacity. Some say he worked too hard. May be he did, but it was his greatest pleasure in life. This thirst for work was not an acquired taste. He came naturally by it. It was in the blood. It is and was a part of the make up of every Armour that ever lived."

"Mr. Armour, until his recent illness, did not appear to know what fatigue was. He was always at the packing house by 7 o'clock, and he could generally be found there in the evening as late as the latest. He was strong and robust, and however trying the day had been he was always courteous and ready to answer any question, however trivial it might be."

"Mr. Armour covered an immense amount of ground in a day. As I said, he was at the office before or at 7 o'clock. He looked over matters there. Then he went over to the stock yards and made a personal inspection of the stock on the market. Besides, never a day passed that

he didn't make a trip to the several departments of the packing house. He knew every inch of the plant and was familiar with every department's workings.

"While Mr. K. B. Armour was my personal friend," said U. S. Epperson, manager of the Fowler packing house, "my acquaintance with him was the outgrowth of associations in the business world, and it was as a business man that I knew him best. While in health his capacity for continued application and unremitting effort caused all who knew him to marvel. He possessed to a high degree all of the commercial instincts and never seemed to weary in the work of building up the vast business of which in later years he was the head. His versatility in a business way was marvelous. The great packing business in Kansas City which he more than any other man pushed to its present magnitude, did not absorb his thoughts to the exclusion of other enterprises. I do not know of any kind of business involving so much necessary drudgery and where the details are so enslaving; yet Mr. Armour, while depriving the packing business of none of his energy and enterprise, found profitable investments in many other enterprises to which he imparted the same vitality; and in these as in the packing business, he was never satisfied with a superficial knowledge. He delved under the surface, getting at the very essence of the thing which engaged his thoughts. His habit of securing for himself the information necessary to correct conclusions, no doubt explains why he so seldom erred in business judgment.

In addition to his interest in the packing house Mr. Armour was deeply interested in the subject of fine stock breeding. He had on his famous "Meadow Farm," near Kansas City, at the time of his death the finest Hereford herd in the world and had only recently made purchases for greatly enlarging it. He raised these cattle not only as fine stock but with the practical object in view of raising the standard of beef cattle in the Western herds. The principle of utility in everything he undertook was thus made apparent.

Mr. Armour was personally well known in Kansas City and in the vicinity for miles around. There he was always known by those who knew him at all as "Kirk," a familiarity which had in it a touch of tenderness, for he had a spirit of true democracy which attracted people to him, and yet he lost nothing of the dignity befitting his position. He was a sterling man, a firm friend, a tender son and a true brother. His ideal home life is the best testimony of his fidelity to and love of his wife and family.

Mr. Armour was married April 27, 1881, to Miss Annie P. Heaine, daughter of William L. Heaine, of Wheeling, W. Va. The widow and three children, the eldest a boy of nineteen, survive Mr. Armour.

Charles W. Armour, who has been the active head of the Armour Packing Company during the illness of his brother, will assume the duties of manager in chief. He has been in the plant for nineteen years and has every qualification for continuing the work of his worthy predecessor.

FORT WORTH SITUATION

Advices from the Fort Worth, Texas, "News," say: A meeting was held at the Board of Trade rooms to consider the packinghouse question. The following letter was read:

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21.—George W. Simpson, President Fort Worth Stockyards company: Dear Sir—Inasmuch as it was part of the consideration of our agreement with the Fort Worth Stockyards Company to locate packinghouse plants at Fort Worth that \$100,000 should be subscribed by the citizens toward making necessary improvements at the stockyards, we respectfully suggest that immediate steps be at once taken to complete the subscription in order that we may be able to carry out our contract. Kindly advise us as promptly as possible when this matter is arranged. Yours truly,

ARMOUR PACKING COMPANY,
By J. Ogden Armour, President.

SWIFT & CO.,

By Edward F. Swift.

Several talks were made, among the speakers being General Manager Andrew Nimmo of the Fort Worth Stockyards Company, who said that the contract had been made with the proviso that \$100,000 was to be raised by Fort Worth citizens as a bonus, which amount was to go towards the improvement of the stockyards. He stated that the contract, in his opinion, would not be carried out unless every provision was complied with.

The resolution following was adopted:

Whereas, The Directors of the Board of Trade of Fort Worth are in possession of a letter from Armour & Co. and Swift & Co., of Chicago, stating that a part of the consideration of their agreement to locate packinghouses in Fort Worth is that \$100,000 should be subscribed by the citizens of Fort Worth, to be applied to making necessary improvements at the stockyards; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Fort Worth Board of Trade believes that it is necessary to comply with the terms of said communication from said packers, and that a failure to comply therewith may result in the loss to Fort Worth of said packers. We therefore urge upon our citizens to raise the additional \$50,000 necessary to comply with the communication at once.

A committee consisting of Noah Harding, W. E. Connell and W. G. Turner was appointed to agree on a plan for raising the additional \$50,000, a like amount it was stated at the meeting, having heretofore been subscribed originally for Armour & Co.

PAN-AMERICAN SHEEP SHOW

The sheep show at the Pan-American Exposition is open. All the big sheep ranches in America, north of Mexico, are represented at the show. There are 70 flocks on exhibition, with from 15 to 35 head in each. One of the particularly noteworthy features of the show is the large number of Canadian sheep entered.

Among the States represented are Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Vermont, Ohio,

New Jersey, Texas and Missouri. Of the total number of flocks on exhibition, 27 have been sent from the Dominion of Canada, most of the exhibitors being from the province of Ontario. The province of Quebec is also represented.

The sheep show will continue until October 25th. During the course of the show, there will be held in the New York State building a series of meetings of prominent North and South American sheep breeders.

DEMAND FOR FEEDERS

"The cattleman who has feeders next spring can wear diamonds," says W. E. Bolton, of Woodward, O. T. "Because of the drouth an immense amount of stock was thrown on the market during the summer, and the supply will not nearly equal the demand."

Mr. Bolton is secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, and editor of its official organ, the Live Stock Indicator, the only exclusive live stock journal that is actually published on the range. The association is composed of cattlemen throughout the Southwest. It has about 400 members, but its importance is best gauged by its holdings, which amount to more than \$6,000,000.

The annual conventions of the association have heretofore been held at some point in Oklahoma, but because of the large number of Kansans who now belong to it, the next, eighth, will be held at Wichita, on the second Tuesday in February, 1902.

"The general agricultural situation in Oklahoma is excellent," said Mr. Bolton. "While the corn crop was practically a failure, wheat came out strong, and is of particularly fine quality, testing from 63 to 67. Forage crops, such as millet, Kaffir corn, etc., are abundant, and everyone will have plenty of feed to carry stock through the winter."

DEMAND FOR OFFICES

The Exchange building at the stock yards in Sioux City, Ia., has long been cramped for office space. There is not a room in the building that does not contain at least two firms and many of them have desk room for five or six. The annex which is nearly completed will relieve this congestion to some extent, but so great is the demand that it has been decided to place a minimum rental on the new rooms, and then hold an auction sale on the leases. The Live Stock National Bank will occupy the northeast corner of the annex ground floor.

PITTSBURG OLEO CASES

S. J. McCarrell, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Attorney James T. Burke, of Pittsburgh, presented a petition asking that the 390 indictments against sellers of oleomargarine which were ignored by the Grand Jury be returned to that body for revision. Judge McClung rebuked the petitioners, saying if they disliked the action of the jury they could make new informations, but that he opposed the practice of returning bills to the jury.

CANADA'S WILD CATTLE

The corral for ranch cattle at the Pan-American Exposition, just north of the East Amherst Gate, near the Canadian Building, has, by virtue of the wild cattle and sheep from the Northwestern territory, now installed there, become a most interesting adjunct to the Canadian exhibit.

The species of cattle and sheep shown there are of a husky, fat, well-developed nature. The purpose of the exhibit is to illustrate that cattle can be raised on prairie grass without grain or shelter, and without any intermediate stall feeding, be ready for the export market.

The cattle at the Pan-American Exposition traveled a distance of 1,750 miles seven days by rail, before reaching Buffalo, and were taken from a regular shipment, the rest of which have gone abroad. The cattle, numbering thirty head, are 3-year-old steers of the Texas ranger variety. They were introduced into the Northwest territory about twenty years ago. The greater part of them come from Western Assinibola and Southern Alberta, but the other divisions of the Northwest territories are represented.

There are seventy-five head of the wild sheep. They come from some of the largest ranches in the Northwest territory of Canada, where 2,500 sheep form a very ordinary flock.

The exhibit is in charge of C. W. Peterson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Northwest Territories.

MINCE MEAT QUOTATIONS

Nelson Morris & Co. opened the fall campaign for the winter trade in mince meat with the following enticing schedule of prices:

Prices delivered in jobbing quantities—
Supreme brand mince meat condensed:—
12 oz. package (3 doz. to cs.), per doz. 75c.
One lb. tin pail (2 doz. to cs.), per doz. \$1.45.
Three lb. tin pail (12 pails to cs. or 20 pails to cs.), per doz. \$3.50

Supreme Brand Mince Meat in Bulk.—
Pails (10 lbs.), condensed, 8½c.; moist, per lb., 6½c.
Pails (25 lbs.), condensed, 8½c.; moist, per lb., 6½c.
Pails (50 lbs.), condensed, 8½c.; moist, per lb., 6c.
One-half barrel (150 lbs.), condensed, 8c.; moist, per lb., 5½c.
Barrels (350 lbs.), condensed, 7½c.; moist, per lb., 5½c.;
Tiers (550 lbs.), condensed, 7½c.; moist, per lb., 5½c.

ENTRIES CLOSE SOON

The management of the International Livestock exhibition to be held in December at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago is urging that the entries be made as soon as possible so that the offices may not be flooded at the last moment. The offices are receiving applications from all over the country, and a large number are coming from Europe, from the great breeders there. Entries are to close on October 15, except for newly purchased stock, which may be entered at once upon purchase.

STOCK YARDS COMPANY WINS

Judge Smith McPherson, of the Federal Court, sitting at Council Bluffs, Ia., passed upon the suit of Greenleaf W. Simpson, stockholder in the Union Stock Yards company, against Attorney General Prout, the state officer charged with the administration of the law, and the officers of the Union Stock Yards company, perpetually restraining them from enforcing the stock yard law passed in 1897. He held that the law was unconstitutional and void.

When the suit was brought in 1897 by Simpson, the temporary injunction was issued, which has since been in force. Arguments were heard before Judge McPherson some months ago and the matter taken under advisement. The complainant was represented by Woolworth & McHugh, and the State by Attorney General Prout.

The contention of the complainant was that the law was unconstitutional and that it discriminated against the yards at South Omaha, not applying to others in the State. It attempted to regulate yard, feed and water charges.

In his decision Judge McPherson found that the law was passed under one title and when signed it had another. In this respect it was similar to the board of transportation law of 1897, which was passed upon and some years ago held to be unconstitutional. Following this decision of the United States Court, Judge McPherson found that the law as applied to the case at bar was void.

WOMAN RAISES PRIZE CATTLE

The fine herd of Dutch Belted stock which Mrs. Servin, of Warwick, N. Y., sent out to the State Fair recently, are taking premiums over everything they meet. At Syracuse out of a total of \$542.50 offered, the Warwick herd met three other herds and took nineteen premiums, receiving \$226; having the champion cow and bull. At the Pan-American they met four of the best herds of the country. The total of premiums offered was \$520. The Warwick herd won thirteen prizes, amounting to \$262.50; a total of \$448.50 from the two fairs. In the cow class at Buffalo, with thirteen animals in the ring, this herd took first and fifth prizes.

APPRAYER'S DECISIONS

Bags of single jute yarns, each side of a bag having two stripes of colored yarns, which constitute 7.5 per cent. of the warp, are dutiable under the tariff act of 1897 at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 347 as "manufactures of * * * vegetable fibre * * * not specially provided for," and not under paragraph 343 as "bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics, or single jute yarns, not dyed, colored," etc.

A yellow substance with a pronounced sulphur odor and about the consistency of ordinary butter, which is described in the invoice and on the labels of the package in which it is contained, as "Hayward's paste sheep dip" and as "Hayward's sulphur paste dip," which the chemist reports to be composed variously of sulphur phenol, acids, arsenious oxide, sodium arsenite and arseniate, arsenious sulphide and

ALEX J. McCREA, President. JAS. B. McCREA, Vice-President. HENRY GROTHENRATH, Sec'y and Treas.

The Ohio Provision Co.

Pork Packers and Slaughterers
BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL.

OFFICE AND PACKINGHOUSE:
Clark Ave. and "Big Four" Railroad, Cleveland, O.

Seal Brand Hams, Breakfast Bacon,
Shoulders and Lard.

sodium chloride, and is expressly intended for use as a sheep dip, and is not fit for other commercial purposes, is exempt from duty under the provisions of paragraph 657, act of 1897.

Produce Exchange Notes

Proposed for membership: Charles E. Atwood, by Munroe Crane.

Visitors at the Exchange: James G. Herklotz, Bremen; N. Boyd, Glasgow; W. Wedel, London; R. Gould, London; J. L. Norton, A. R. Furman, Geo. E. Koplin, Chicago; G. F. Piper, Minneapolis; Julius Davidson, Kansas City.

ANTHRAX OUTBREAK

Mr. F. W. Hodgson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, speaking of the alarm caused by the breaking out of anthrax

among Canadian cattle, states that the disease is not so epidemic as reported. He blames the veterinary surgeons in small places for making much of a case, and points out that the publication of such reports will injure the cattle trade with England. Every precaution will be taken by the government to prevent the spread of the disease, though as yet no official information has been received that the disease had really broken out among Canadian cattle. Should such prove to be the case, all cattle coming from the Northwest will be quarantined, so that the Canadian trade with Great Britain will not be injured.

The Burt Manufacturing Co., of Akron, Ohio, have just entered their tenth order for Cross Oil Filters for the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.

SPECIAL OFFER

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TRADE GLEANINGS

G. F. Mayer, West Shokan, N. Y., will reopen tannery.

The Seavey tannery at Farmingdale, Me., was destroyed by fire.

The plant of the Snowflake Salt Co., Jersey City, N. J., was burned.

Thomas Elkinton, soap manufacturer at Philadelphia, Pa., is dead.

George W. Sweet, Williamstown, Mass., will build slaughterhouse.

The packing house at Hutchinson, Kan., is to be reopened and operated.

A receiver has been appointed for the Brandt Provision Co., Cleveland, O.

The canning factory of Lewis Shipley, Gamber, Md., was burned; loss, \$5,000.

The hide and tallow factory of George Mathews, Lanaska, Pa., will be rebuilt.

The Morocco Leather Co., Hamilton, O., capital \$2,000, has been incorporated.

The slaughter house of Mikes Bros., Fredericksburg, Ia., was destroyed by fire.

The pork packing plant of Henry Muhl, Passaic, N. J., was destroyed by fire; loss, \$175,000.

The drying house of the Illinois Leather Company, Milwaukee, Wis., was destroyed by fire.

The National Association of Dairy and Food Commissioners will meet in Buffalo October 15.

The National Butterine Co., Washington, D. C., will establish a branch at Cincinnati, O.

The California Development Company, San Francisco, Cal., is erecting can-making factory.

It is rumored that the tannery of the American Leather Co., at Canisteo, N. Y., will be reopened.

E. Boaler, J. S. Johnson, L. S. Scheller and others are interested in a projected fertilizer factory at Green Bay, Wis.

The Volunteer Packing Company, Paterson, N. J., is being organized with a capital of \$100,000, to pack meats.

Canadian cattle were particularly fortunate at the Pan-American show; they secured 60 per cent. of the prizes.

The drying and curing building of the Grand Rapids Leather Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., was destroyed by fire; loss, \$100,000.

The Wild Rose Ranch Co., Kilgore, Idaho, capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by Rose Northrop, J. B. Craps, G. A. Craps, and others.

The Provo Meat and Packing Co., Provo, Utah, capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by P. Speckart, T. C. Thompson, J. H. Davis, and others.

The Cooley Supply Co., Cohoes, N. Y., capital \$9,000, has been incorporated to deal in groceries, meats and provisions, by C. F., T. J. and J. S. Cooley.

The Reiffel Packing and Provision Co., Indianapolis, Ind., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by Martin Reiffel, Lewis Meier, Jr., C. Edmund Dietz.

The Scandia Fish Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated to deal in fish, delicacies, groceries and provisions, by Gustav Hallborn, J. Hagland and C. Olson.

It is reported that Swift & Company have purchased the preferred stock in the Sioux City Stock Yards Company, held by the Credits Commutation Company, and amounting to \$941,000. If true, this will give Swift & Company control of the stock yards company.

(*late Trade Gleanings, Page 18*)

FREE HIDE MEETING

A meeting to consider the subject of forming an organization in New York to co-operate with the Free Hide League of Chicago was held at the office of the American Hide & Leather Co., No. 92 Cliff street. The meeting was called to order by ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, of Brooklyn, who was elected temporary chairman. Eugene H. Conklin was chosen temporary secretary.

Mr. Schieren said in part that the Free Hide League of Chicago had been formed with the object of appealing to the next Congress for the repeal of the tariff of 15 per cent. on hides, and in order to make the appeal effective the Western organization considered it advisable to organize the Middle States or auxiliary organizations in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mr. Schieren said he had the honor of being personally acquainted with President McKinley and that in their last interview he had called attention to the fact that American sole leather in consequence of the hide duty could be purchased in London cheaper than in New York on account of the rebate of 14 per cent. allowed on leather exported from this country, which was made of imported hides. The President, he said, was surprised that such a condition of affairs existed, and showed a great deal of interest in the subject.

Irving R. Fisher of the Middle States Shoe Jobbers' Association told of the hard work done by the shoe men to have the duty removed and especially by those located in the West.

Richard Young of the upper leather trade told of the great possibilities of the foreign trade in shoes if the duty was removed. Remarks were made by Daniel P. Morse, S. Phillips Mendel, Norman I. Rees, Frederic W. Pratt and Mr. Grover.

A committee on organization was appointed with Charles A. Schieren as chairman, and consisting of Daniel P. Morse, Irving R. Fisher, Richard Young, S. Phillips Mendel, Norman I. Rees, John H. Hanan and Thomas Keck.

The meeting adjourned to meet on Oct. 11 at the same place.

OTTAWA AUCTION SALE

Another big auction sale of pure-bred stock will be held in Ottawa next winter providing the city will supply suitable accommodation. A meeting of the eastern sales committee was held, at which it was decided, in view of the success which attended the big sale last March to hold another sale this coming winter. Wednesday, Feb. 12, was selected as the date of the sale, which will be a week previous to a similar big sale to be held at Guelph.

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EXPORT OF PROVISIONS

Exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ended Sept. 28, 1901:

	PORK, BBLS.	NOV. 1.	
	Week	Week	1900, to
	Sept. 28,	Sept. 29,	Sept. 28,
U. Kingdom	1,081	1,902	56,754
Continent	1,482	550	26,579
S. & C. Am.	328	874	20,736
West Indies	2,379	2,124	78,824
Br. No. Amer.	113	.....	7,126
Colonies	6	20	1,822
Totals	5,389	5,479	191,841

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

U. Kingdom	15,651,527	13,208,718	661,266,503
Continent	1,752,900	1,802,151	89,345,458
S. & C. Am.	228,025	124,730	5,657,961
West Indies	23,995	131,125	9,998,084
Br. No. Amer.	.....	.....	56,000
Colonies	33,125	42,100	1,030,925
Totals	17,691,671	15,308,824	767,363,931

LARD, LBS.

U. Kingdom	5,470,033	6,500,529	270,464,264
Continent	6,322,208	4,929,885	243,854,671
S. & C. Am.	584,030	538,750	20,192,160
West Indies	369,840	542,100	23,758,847
Br. No. Amer.	.....	.....	151,872
Colonies	86,530	10,800	2,446,758
Totals	12,851,901	12,531,124	560,868,577

Recapitulation of week's exports:

	Bacon and		
	Pork, bbls.	hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	3,575	6,565,175	5,259,070
Boston	491	4,556,475	2,311,185
Portland, Me.	100	2,315,050	940,500
Philadelphia	359	1,109,450	1,158,137
Baltimore	557	135,472	1,337,904
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....
N'port News	142	.....	.....
New Orleans	165	26,175	105,900
Montreal	.....	2,083,424	1,939,255
St. John, N.B.	.....	.....	.....
Totals	5,389	17,691,671	12,851,901

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1.	Nov. 1.
	1900, to	1899, to
	Sept. 28,	Sept. 29,
Pork, lbs.	38,328,200	43,949,400
Hams & bacon, lbs.	767,363,931	755,856,428
Lard, lbs.	560,868,577	586,289,342
		25,420,765

A VISITOR FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE EARTH

Managing Director Gilbert Anderson, of the Christ Church Meat Company, Limited, of Christ Church, New Zealand, was in New York City on Wednesday. He left on Thursday's steamer for England. Mr. Anderson is one of the foremost men of Maoriland and his company is one of the greatest of the frozen meat concerns in the Southern Hemisphere, killing, at times, more than 1,000,000 sheep per year.

While in New York City Mr. Anderson took occasion to inspect great abattoir and packing plant of the United Dressed Beef Company, at Forty-fourth street and First avenue. Mr. Blumenthal personally conducted the visitor through the ramifications of the packing house.

After swapping pleasant reminiscences with the editor of *The National Provisioner*, whose life was miraculously saved during the disastrous volcanic eruption which destroyed the famous and beautiful Pink Terraces, Mr. Anderson said:

"This is a great plant. It is marvelously perfect, compact, and clean. The beef is as fine as I ever saw. When I see anything better I will let you gentlemen know."

"We take *The National Provisioner* and think a great deal of it. It is a most excellent paper. I read in it about this plant and thought that while I was here I would see it. Now I am more than glad that I have done so."

Mr. Anderson reports industrial conditions in New Zealand as excellent and trade conditions most favorable.

New Zealand is the only country in the world which can furnish mutton of such fine grain, build and flavor from the grazing paddocks. It is possibly the only country which can, on a large area and on natural forage support three to five sheep to the acre. This little bevy of islands (3 in number) has an area of 104,000 square miles over half of which is unavailable for industrial enterprise. This little spot on the other side of the earth with only 800,000 people all told—whites and Maoris—leads and dominates the frozen mutton trade absolutely, sending more frozen mutton into the export trade than all of the balance of the world combined. New Zealand will displace Ceylon as the crown jewel among the British Colonial possessions, being favored by nature in every particular except competitive distance. The "Maori Islands" have been developed by Scotchmen and Mr. Anderson is one of the industrial search lights down that way.

TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 28.

During the past week there has been very little oil offered by the mills, the feeling seeming to be general that a waiting policy is the best. The continued light movement of seed, and uncertainty as to the quality that will come into sight under present conditions, further encourages the crushers to hold off from making sales for forward shipment.

High values for lard and tallow continue, and the fact that Europe does not seem to

care for cotton oil at present prices, has not weakened the market.

Many of the mills start this season two or three weeks later than was anticipated, and this condition has made it necessary for some of the refiners to re-purchase September crude, to cover sales of refined made by them, on contracts for crude, with mills that did not start in time to deliver oil on September contracts, and 33 cents to 33½ cents has been paid to-day for prime crude, for immediate shipment. The general market does not justify such a value, but sales have been made, as stated.

Meal and cake continue in good demand at unchanged values, \$22.75 f. o. b. Galveston for meal, and \$22.25 to \$22.50 for cake, with sales, for domestic consumption, at a slightly better price.

Dallas, Texas, Sept. 30.

Our oil market unchanged except the sale of some seven tanks on Saturday for September delivery on short contracts at 33 and 33½ c.

To-day 32½ c. bid October, November, December. Meal and cake quiet and unchanged.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions

Hog products opened at a slight advance, through more moderate receipts of and better prices for hogs.

Cottonseed Oil

While there was promise Sept. 1 of a cotton crop of at least 10,750,000 bales, it has been clear for several days that there had been a marked injury to the crop in September, however, some question of damage to it to the extent implied by the government report. It does not now look like a cotton crop beyond 10 to 10½ million bales. This will help to materially higher prices for seed in combination with the influences of high prices for and active consumption of the seed products. The oil market to-day is very strong; after sales of fully 7,000 bbls. prime yellow, spot, at 42 to 44, of which 3,000 bbls. at 44, closed at 44; 1,500 bbls. do., November seed at 41, closing bid.

Tallow

Strong; contract deliveries to the home trade of 200 hhds. city went in at 6. The sales for the week are fully 600 hhds. city at 6, and 800 tierces at 6½; all to home trade.

Oleo Stearine

Strong; 12 bid, up to 12½ asked here and west.

LATE TRADE GLEANINGS

The World Stock Food Co., Sleepy Eye, Minn., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated.

E. R. Edson, Detroit, Mich., and others, will establish a fertilizer factory at Marquette or Green Bay, Wis.

The Ling Packing Co., Newburyport, Mass., will make mince meat.

The Shenandoah Fertilizer Co., Shenandoah, Pa., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated.

Julian Du Parc, Binghamton, N. Y., has started French cheese factory at Sidney, N. Y.

Scholze Bros., Chattanooga, Tenn., will erect packing plant.

LATE ICE NOTES

The Spring City Ice & Coal Co., Huntsville, Ala., capital \$12,000, has been incorporated by W. I. Wellman, O. Goldsmith, C. Yarbrough and others.

The Rockingham Creamery, Harrisburg, Va., will put in ice plant.

The Border City Ice Co., Fort Smith, Ark., will enlarge plant.

The Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Co., Gruner, Ia., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by L. Irwin, E. Dawson, C. E. Fuller and A. Pierce.

The Huntsville Ice Co., Huntsville, Tex., will use oil for fuel.

J. F. Garrett & Co., Wilmington, N. C., capital \$25,000, have incorporated, and may erect cold storage plant.

ARCTIC MOVES TO CANTON

The Arctic Machine Company, makers of the famous "Arctic" refrigerating machines, has removed from Cleveland to Canton, O.

RECEIPT AT CENTRES

SEPTEMBER 28.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	12,000	3,000
Kansas City	1,000	4,000	...
Omaha	300	6,000	900
St. Louis	300	2,000	1,000

SEPTEMBER 30.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	21,000	20,000	38,000
Kansas City	11,000	5,000	2,000
Omaha	6,700	2,500	15,000
St. Louis	6,500	5,500	1,000

OCTOBER 1.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	24,000	20,000
Kansas City	18,000	11,000	4,000
Omaha	8,200	7,500	10,000
St. Louis	6,500	7,000	2,000

OCTOBER 2.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	23,000	34,000	23,000
Kansas City	17,000	12,000	4,000
Omaha	6,500	5,500	13,000
St. Louis	6,500	6,000	2,000

OCTOBER 3.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	9,500	23,000	18,000
Kansas City	11,000	9,000	2,000
Omaha	3,500	5,000	11,500
St. Louis	3,500	5,000	3,000

OCTOBER 4.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	16,000	6,000
Kansas City	3,000	8,000	5,000
Omaha	1,500	4,500	4,200
St. Louis	4,000	4,500	1,000

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL—

Martyrs to Industry.....	19
The Farmer and Cottonseed Prices.....	19
Food Mosquito in Jersey.....	19
Discouraging Conditions.....	19
Lard is in Control.....	19

GENERAL—

Trade Gleanings	19
Insurance Notes	21

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC—

Answers to Correspondents.....	20
The Manufacture of Leather.....	20

ICE AND REFRIGERATION—

Notes	27
-------------	----

MARKETS—

Provisions and Lard	29
Hides and Skins.....	30

Tallow, Stearine, Grease and Soap.....	31
--	----

Cottonseed Oil	32
----------------------	----

Kansas City Live Stock Review.....	38
------------------------------------	----

St. Louis Live Stock Review.....	38
----------------------------------	----

Chicago Markets	38, 39, 40
-----------------------	------------

New York Markets.....	41, 42
-----------------------	--------

RETAIL DEPARTMENT—

Editorial, News, Hints, etc.....	34, 37
----------------------------------	--------

The
National Provisioner
 NEW YORK and
 CHICAGO

MARTYRS TO INDUSTRY

A race of business men that has been almost wiped out at a young age for hearty men and by the instrument of overwork can fitly be called "Martyrs to Industry."

The Armours were the victims of self-imposed work. They were a set of strong, hardy men, with big, powerful brains, wonderful will power and a discretion which had but one fatal weakness. That weakness was the failure to warn the individual in which all of this vitality lived of the danger of overwork and self-destruction.

Each of the Armours had individual characteristics of his own, but all had the type known as the Armour trait. Incessant labor of which the worker was unconscious was one of the traits. Scrupulous personal and business honor was another of the Armour traits. They did not live dual lives—that is, one set of rules and code of morals for the business Armour and another set for the Armour as an individual in private life. The same rule of conduct and action pervaded the entire life of these sterling men in everything connected with them. They all died young. The last one to go, a nephew of the famous five brothers, who made an industrial chapter of our history by themselves, was only forty-seven years of age and, until about five years ago, was accustomed to meet his army of workmen at the sound of the early factory bell, place himself at their head and march in to the works. Like his noted uncles, he never knew when he was tired. He was a slave to his desk, and was the hardest worked man on the whole pay roll, which listed thousands of men.

We believe that but one of the Armour brothers reached the age of seventy, though all were hardy boys, strong, hardy men, took abundant exercise and seemed to be iron nerved and castiron-framed men at fifty. They all, but one, broke down suddenly and so completely that the final collapse could not be avoided. The only exception is Stephen, who took life and its business cares easier than the rest of them.

The Armours wore out their nerves satisfying their love of work for work's sake, for they were modest and conspicuously unostentatious. The mental man fed upon the nervous vitality of the physical man until both felt the strain too late for

repair. There are but few of this noble family of honest business men left. The originals are all gone. The "chips of the old blocks" are excellent reproductions, but they can no more stand the fearful and unwise pace than did their ancestors.

The lesson of the past should be heeded by the younger generation of this famous and almost extinct family of notable business men. The lives, character and industry of the great quintet of brothers and of the younger members of the Armour family as well might be studied with profit by the youth and the older men in the meat and provision trades. The Armour touch was magnetic and magnanimous.

THE FARMER AND COTTON-SEED PRICES

The North Carolina Cotton Growers, in the convention, which met at Raleigh last month, by a unanimous vote resolved not to take less than 25c. per bushel for the cottonseed which the members sell, and not less than 1,333 pounds of cottonseed meal in exchange for 2,000 pounds of cottonseed on a trading basis. This price of 25c. per bushel means at least \$16.50 per ton for seed, as we stated in our last issue.

This opposition movement among the farmers to the \$12 price for seed is spreading. The farmers are standing for higher priced seed, and the mills will find themselves handicapped by the fact that the farmers hold the seed which mills must have and that the rising prices of lard, tallow and oils make it more difficult still for the crushers to stay out of the buying market if the agriculturalist will not release his seed at the price which is considered equitable and fair by the mills.

In view of the rise and upward tendency of cotton oil products the crushers could afford a higher price to the farmer. It will be much better for the mill if the lower-priced seed could be got, but can they? We are apprehensive that the farmers will establish a successful blockade against a price lower than \$14 per ton for seed.

THE FOOD MOSQUITO IN JERSEY

The New Jersey "pure food" craze has got so far that the specialists are attacking the water supply.

The special objective of the State Board of Health just now is to secure the stamping of the date of canning upon the cans. "Board of Health" is a big sounding name, but when the members of such "boards" are oftener than not either political figureheads who are scientific non-entities or the official tools of certain interests their

value to the public from a "pure food" standpoint is insignificant. The cognomen is simply a misnomer.

The last New Jersey legislature had a food canning bill before it. It failed of passage. A new effort, however, will be made to pass such a bill. A bill will also be introduced to prevent the relabeling of canned goods outside of the cannery that did the packing and to prohibit the return of any canned goods to the original cannery for relabeling.

All of the above things New Jersey's new food department will attempt. We'll hazard the statement that there isn't a member of the whole outfit who could get a decent job in a food-canning plant on his merits as an expert in the business. But a little circumstance like that is considered quite unimportant.

DISCOURAGING CONDITIONS

A traveling representative of an Australian live stock and meat journal points the following picture of beef conditions in that section.

The meat is in no fit condition when killed. After a journey of, perhaps between 200 and 500 miles, during which time they get terribly knocked about, they are shipped from the train and await sale at Homebush in a starved condition, and when purchased are driven a distance of eight or ten miles through a crowded city, and, on account of the nature of the cattle they arrive at the abattoirs in a state of high fever, in which state they are killed. How can the meat be fit to eat?

The general drouth conditions of Australia left both live stock and feed in a poor and scarce condition. These, with the heavy shipments to the Philippines and South Africa, make the scarcity of live stock especially in Queensland and New South Wales a serious outlook for the antipodean meat trade.

LARD IS IN CONTROL

Lard is very strong and, in a sense, almost any price can be got for lard oil. Those packers who had the forethought to hold lard have made hundreds of thousands of dollars simply on the rapid rise since last April. We know one who has made more than \$1,000,000.

We forecasted the present situation as far back as January and February, after a careful and expensive canvass of the live stock situation in the West and South.

Those who accepted our view of the then prospective market have made fortunes. A large packer refused, in April, to sign a yearly contract at less than 10c. for lard. He was considered to be crazy. He held for 11c. saying that lard would go to 12c. There are those now who believe in such a fact. The top notch has not yet been made. The market conditions are too strong to be manipulated.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

THE MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER

By Henry R. Procter.

If a sheet of dry gelatine be suspended in water, it will absorb water and swell till equilibrium is reached, the attraction of water for the gelatine molecules at that dilution being equal to the attraction of water molecules for each other (and for the very small quantity of gelatine molecules which become dissolved in the outside solution). If we add a third substance, say alcohol, which has a strong solution-attraction for water (as evidenced by the contraction of volume, and the heat evolved when they are mixed), but is scarcely soluble in gelatine or gelatine jelly, the outward pressure of the external water is of course diminished, water passes out of the jelly to restore the equilibrium, and the jelly contracts.

The close analogy of the two cases is obvious. If we concentrate our alcohol outside, we may almost completely dehydrate the jelly, and if we add sufficient excess of alcohol to the warm aqueous gelatine solution, we may quantitatively separate the gelatine as a firm elastic mass. The action of the alcohol in converting the raw pelt into leather is now clear—it first takes the place of the water in the spaces which separate the fibres, and then dehydrates and hardens the latter, so that in drying no adhesion takes place, or one so light only that it is easily overcome by a little mechanical stretching.

If gelatine or well-washed pelt be immersed in a solution of common salt, it becomes somewhat more swollen than in water. The salt lowers the solution-pressure of the water, but as the presence of gelatine does not affect its solubility, the concentration of the salt solution contained in the swollen gelatine is precisely the same as that outside, and there is no tendency for water to pass outward. On the other hand as the affinity of the water is partially satisfied by the salt, a larger volume is required to bring it into equilibrium with the gelatine, which therefore swells.

Some salts, however, as for instance ammonium sulphate, in strong solution, dehydrate the gelatine almost like alcohol, though, according to Hofmeister, all salt solutions have some special concentration at which they produce a maximum swelling greater than that of pure water. Doubtless these peculiarities correspond to differences of solubility of the salt in the gelatine which for the present we cannot explain, but must be content to regard as properties of the materials.

If the gelatine or raw skin be placed in a dilute solution of any acid, it becomes swollen, and generally to a much larger extent than in salt solutions, and the equilibrium reached is of a more complex character. A part of the acid in the swollen jelly appears to be simply dissolved in the water absorbed, while another part is more closely united to the gelatine, and the latter part no longer obeys the simple laws of equilibrium of solutions, but acts as if it formed a weak chemical compound with the gelatine. Thus in very dilute solutions, practically the whole of the acid is taken up by the gelatine, and the external liquid may become quite neutral to the ordinary indicators.

If we calculate the amount of acid fixed by the gelatine in excess of that corresponding to the volume of external solution absorbed, we shall find that it rises to a maximum, with increasing concentration up to a certain point, and then slowly diminishes. A maximum swelling corresponds to the maximum of "acid fixed," and as concentration increases the swelling diminishes much more rapidly and

considerably than the "acid fixed." The maximum of swelling and "acid fixed" corresponds to different concentrations with different acids, and the amount of acid fixed also varies, following no regular molecular proportion. The explanation of these facts is partly given by researches which I have now in progress, and is, I believe, to be found in considerations of chemical and physical equilibrium such as I have tried to apply in the simpler cases of alcohol and salt solutions, but it is, at any rate, too complex to discuss in detail in the present lectures.

We have seen that both acid and common salt solutions produce swelling of the hide fibre, but when we experiment with both together we meet with an astonishing phenomenon—instead of getting a swelling, which is the sum of the two effects, we get an intense dehydration and contraction, equal to that produced by strong alcohol—the addition of salt to a dilute acid solution, such as will produce a maximum swelling, will precipitate gelatine from its solution, and dry up swollen jelly to a firm and almost hard condition, the water in the jelly being reduced from perhaps forty times the weight of the air-dry gelatine used to about its own weight.

A quite similar and probably equally powerful effect is produced on actual skin. We may get some hint of the causes at work if we reflect that even with hydrochloric acid alone, as we increase its quantity we easily pass the concentration of maximum swelling, and begin to get contraction, though the experiment cannot be carried very far on account of the direct solvent effect of strong acids on gelatine jelly. I am inclined to think that both the swelling and the subsequent contraction are due to the necessity of an equilibrium between the Cl ions of the hydrochloric acid in the outside solution and those of the much less ionised hydrochloric acid "fixed" by the gelatine, the much lower ionisation of the acid fixed being proved by the fact that it no longer changes the color of methyl orange.

(To be continued.)

Cottonseed Oil

P. O. 25, SELMA, ALA.—By referring to our recent market letters on cottonseed oil, etc., you will find the exact information you wish for. If you would like a file for preserving your National Provisioners, we can furnish it to you.

Definition of Tankage

F. FLOYD, BOSTON, MASS.—The definition of the word tankage might be taken as follows: A complex and variable material, obtained from waste material at abattoirs, slaughter-houses, etc., from the garbage collected by the scavengers in cities, etc. These materials are cooked, the grease extracted from them and dried, the dried material constituting "tankage."

Value of Oleo Oil

OLEO OIL, NEW YORK.—Relying to your query, it is impracticable to give in this column the relative values of oleo oil for every single florin advance in price. You can get a general idea from the few approximate values herewith given. Thirty florins in Rotterdam nets the melter in New York \$5.04 per hundred pounds; 35 florins in Rotterdam nets the melter in

New York \$5.91 per hundred; 40 florins, \$6.79 in New York; 45 florins, \$7.65 in New York, and 50 florins, \$8.53 in New York. From these figures you can get a general idea of the approximate values of florins in Rotterdam, and our equivalent money values.

Yield of Fat

W., NEW YORK.—The various products which may be obtained from fat are, oleo stock, oleo oil, oleo stearine, tallow, tallow oil, tallow stearine, and scrap, the latter, when prepared, making tankage. From 100 lbs. of warm fat may be obtained about 72 lbs. of oleo stock, 5 lbs. of tallow and a small amount of scrap. From the same quantity of material, a yield of about 36 to 38 per cent. each of oleo oil and stearine together with a small proportion of tallow, dependent upon the closeness and practicability of working. The yield of tallow oil and stearine varies so largely upon temperature and pressure that no exact figures can be given for the yields of these articles. In all the above, the yields vary largely, depending upon the class, condition and nature of the fat. It must be remembered that ordinarily, not all the above products are manufactured from the same fat nor at the same time, the condition of the raw material governing the disposition of the raw fat.

Glue Liquors

RENDERER, SEATTLE, WASH.—Glue liquors which are to be concentrated in the evaporators can advantageously be drawn from the cookers in such weak diluted form that even if made from the very best hide stock or leached bones, etc., they would not gelatinize, or at least not set sufficiently to enable the cutting and drying of the jelly coming from such liquors. Such weak glue liquors, we repeat, can readily be clarified, and much better and more completely than liquors concentrated in the cookers alone to a sufficient strength to produce a jelly stiff enough to allow successful cutting and drying. It is therefore not surprising that glue manufacturers making proper use of their evaporator facilities can prepare not only as good but positively better, and more glue, from a given raw material than those manufacturers which still remain opposed to the use of an evaporator.

Pepsin

J. J. C., DETROIT, MICH.—Pepsin is a ferment which is obtained from the lining or mucous membranes of the stomachs of various animals, that from the stomach of the hog being generally preferred owing to the plentiful and steady supply always at hand. (2) Saccharated pepsin is a mixture of pure pepsin with sugar of milk, the proportion of milk sugar largely predominating. (3) Glycerole of pepsin is a compound of pepsin principally with glycerol. (4) The U. S. Pharmacopoeia is the most suitable book to ascertain the various properties of these articles.

Hog Products

"SUBSCRIBER."—The yields of the various articles and products which may be obtained from a 200-pound hog are so varied and depend so much upon the manipulation of the various by-products and offal that to enumerate them even approximately is outside the limits of these columns. We have written you on this subject.

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NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION

BULLETIN NO. 29.

Denver, Col., September 27, 1901.

Extensive preparations are being made by the officers of the National Live Stock Association for their fifth annual convention, which will convene in Studebaker's Theatre, Chicago, on December 3.

To every branch of the industry the importance of the business which will be considered at this meeting, will be greater than any ever brought before a previous gathering of live stock men in the history of the country. The work of the association in the past has demonstrated to the stock breeders and feeders that more can be accomplished in their behalf by a united national effort than by individuals or local state organizations, and for this reason nearly every progressive stockman in the Union is expecting to be present and assist in framing the measures which will be introduced early in the coming session of Congress.

The committees appointed some time ago by President Springer to make preliminary drafts of bills are actively at work. These bills will provide as follows:

One for an act for the establishment of a general system of federal inspection on inter-State shipments of live stock, to take the place of State inspection and levying of fees at every State line crossed, and which in no way shall interfere with local affairs of State boards.

For an act providing for government inspection of woolen goods. Manufacturers are using 35,000,000 pounds of shoddy annually which they sell as "pure wool." This is a deception which is most injurious to the sheep industry as well as the consumers, and stockmen see no reason why such goods should not be properly inspected and stamped just as oleomargarine manufacturers are compelled to do with their product.

For an act allowing settlers in the arid and semi-arid districts the right to exchange lands of equal value with the government, so as to solidify their holdings.

For an act providing for a Second Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who shall be required to give his sole attention to the live stock industry.

To recommend a bill for adoption by State governments providing for a classified assessment of live stock.

In addition to these, such other matters as a classified census of live stock, the figures to be published within three months from the time taken instead of a year and a half afterwards, when one-half of the animals enumerated have been slaughtered or driven from the country. Secretary Wilson has promised to recommend this to Congress and ask for the necessary appropriation to carry out this work. The matter of forest reserves, arid lands, the tuberculin test, irrigation, etc., will be discussed.

President Springer has appointed the following program committee to arrange for the meeting. A. C. Halliwell, Chicago; Dr. Charles Gresswell, Denver; Eugene Rust, Kansas City; W. J. C. Kenyon, South

Omaha; Alvin Sanders, Chicago; A. G. Dawson, Fort Worth; W. B. Powell, Shadeland, Pennsylvania.

The following are some of the gentlemen who have accepted invitations to address the immense audience which will number at least 7,500 delegates and spectators: Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Senator Francis E. Warren, Wyoming; Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.; Professor W. L. Carlisle, Wisconsin; H. A. Dawson, South Dakota; Hon. T. C. Powers, Montana; Professor H. A. Houston, Indiana; Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska; G. M. Waldon, Missouri; B. R. Vale, Iowa; Colonel J. L. Torrey, Wyoming; Professor Thomas Shaw, Minnesota; A. C. Binnie, Iowa; Captain W. S. Tough, Missouri; Director Eugene Davenport, Illinois; Frederick V. Coville, Botanist to the Government, Washington, D. C.; Gifford Pinchot, Government Forester; Thomas J. Anderson, Kansas; Hon. Andrew M. Soule, Tennessee; Governor Richard Yates, Illinois; Hon. Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago; Hon. Clinton D. Smith, Michigan.

All passenger traffic associations have granted a rate of one fare plus two dollars for the round trip. From points in Nevada, California and Washington a reduced rate of two cents per mile has been made. Going tickets will be sold from Eastern Committee territory December 2d to 4th, inclusive, and from points in Trans-Missouri territory, December 1st to 3d, inclusive. In order to be sure of the reduced rates delegates when purchasing tickets should be particular in asking for the rate made for the National Live Stock Convention.

RELEASING PORTO RICAN GOODS

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following letter to a collector:

Sir.—This office is in receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., in which you ask to be informed whether, under the provisions of Circular 607, it is necessary that the collector of internal revenue shall issue a permit for the release of merchandise arriving from Porto Rico with proper revenue stamps affixed thereto.

Paragraph 4, page 4, of Circular 606, provides that—

Where goods or merchandise have had the proper internal revenue stamps affixed in Porto Rico, prior to shipment, the collector of customs in forwarding Form 471, revised, to the proper collector of internal revenue, will so indicate on said form by writing the words "Tax paid" opposite the entry of such goods or merchandise so stamped and allow the owners or consignees, or their agents, to remove said goods and merchandise immediately.

In view of this provision of the regulations, no permit for the release of the goods will be required of collectors of internal revenue in such cases.

INSURANCE NOTES

Cold Storage Warehouses

Buildings of this character are rated in certain portions of the country as follows:

	1st and 2d Class Cities.	3d and 4th Class Towns
B Class	\$1.25	\$1.50
C Class	1.50	1.75
I-C Class	2.00	2.25
D Class	2.25	2.50

Additions for deficiencies are in cents. For shingle roof on any portion of plant, 25; for boilers in main building, 50; for boilers in I-C boiler house, adjoining or within 12 feet, 50; for boilers in B boiler house, not properly cut off, 25; for no standard elevated tank and fire pump with $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch vertical pipe and sufficient $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose to reach all parts of building, or in lieu of such tank and pump, a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch connection with city water-works, 50; for insufficient number of barrels of water and metal buckets, 50. There are also the usual charges for exposures, which are not here specified for the reason that exposing buildings are not, in a majority of cases, under control of the owner of the exposed building. Such deficiencies as are mentioned above may be controlled to a greater or lesser degree by the property owner, who thus has it in his power to influence his insurance premium rates.

Tanneries

The standard building for a risk of this kind is briefly described as follows: Building, brick, with metal, slate or gravel roof; brick boiler house, with metal, gravel or slate roof; brick stack, or metal stack on brick base, the base extending at least 3 feet above roof of boiler house; watchman with approved watch clock; standard elevated tank and base, or special fire-pump and hose, or connection with city water works; casks of water and metal buckets. Heating and leaching by steam. Rates for such buildings rule in some sections as follows:

	1st and 2d Steam Power. Class Cities.	3d and 4th Class Towns
B Class	\$2.50	\$2.75
C Class	2.75	3.00
I-C Class	3.25	3.50
D Class	3.50	3.75

Besides the usual charges for exposures, there are the following additions for deficiencies (in cents): For bark mill in main building, if ground bark is floated off, 25; if wheeled off, 50; conveyed by elevator or screw, 75; bark ground by artificial light, 25; boilers in main building, 75; boilers in frame or I-C boiler house or shed, adjoining or within 20 feet, 50; if 20 to 40 feet distant, 35; if 40 to 60 feet distant, 25; boilers in B boiler house, adjoining or within 12 feet, not properly cut off, 25; making stuffing, 25; no standard elevated tank and $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose; no special fire pump and hose; or, no connection with city water-works, 50; insufficient number of casks of water and metal buckets, 25.

When operated by water or horse-power, deduct \$1.00. Stocks in vats may be written at 25 per cent. below the building rate.

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Machines save
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INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

As the time approaches for completing the details of the second International Live Stock Exposition, which is to be held at the Stock Yards in Chicago from Nov. 30 to Dec. 7 inclusive, the importance of this event to butchers and handlers of dressed meats becomes more and more apparent. It is not only in the actual display of quality meats and dressed carcasses that this lies, although that naturally has much to do with attracting and enlightening the progressive butchers and meat handlers of the country. According to long established fact, the first class butchers and handlers of dressed meats are as much interested in the question of producing quality and quantity as any breeder or owner of live stock, and equally as much interested in maintaining a high standard of quality as the consumer. The International Live Stock Exposition brings before the people the finest types and most advanced degrees of quality that have ever yet been produced. The success of last year's exposition rested mainly in the fact that a new standard was set and new ideas promulgated that would still further aid toward such ends.

According to the General Manager, W. E. Skinner, the International Live Stock Exposition is intended to not only raise and maintain the standing of breeding and producing of fine cattle, but also to carry to the very end the objects of such a policy by giving to the consumer the finest kind of meat that can be produced. Fruits of last year's efforts are borne in the practical movement of less fat and more solid tissues, and the movement toward reducing the number of producing bulls by one-third in order to maintain the better strain and general standard, is meeting with the approval of the best growers. This brings to the butchers and dressed meat handlers a much better article for treatment and distribution, which means naturally general satisfaction from the range to the dinner table.

In order to give the most practical demonstration and provide every facility for showing this part of the work, the Exposition officials have directed the construction of a large refrigerating plant immediately adjacent to the main Exposition building where the live stock will be killed by the most modern and humane methods, dressed, and placed on exhibit in the cold storage plant. The most expert people in this line of the animal industry will superintend the various operations in this department, and the competitive events will lend an additional interest. From a general standpoint there is no single department that attracts more attention than the dressed meat division, for it is of equal importance to the grower, buyer, butcher, or consumer that the quality of products should be good established standards. The management of the exposition this year has taken full cognizance of that fact and nothing is being left undone to lend the dressed meat department its full degree of importance. Opportunities will be given

for observing the products of all the different parts of this country, Canada, and Mexico, and several fine specimens from abroad will be exhibited and probably killed, dressed at the exposition. At the meeting of the National Live Stock Association and on other occasions the leading questions on the best method for dressing and treating meats will be discussed by the most advanced authorities, and it is confidently expected by the officials of the exposition that thousands of up-to-date butchers of this country will visit the big show.

BUFFALO SHEEP AWARDS

The judges in the Pan-American sheep show have announced the following awards:

In the Tunis, first and second prizes for flock, first, second and third prizes for ram two years old, first and second prizes for ram between one and two years, two prizes for ram under one year, four prizes for ewe two years or over, three prizes for ewe under one year, sweepstake for ram any age, and sweepstake for any entry, ram or ewe any age, were won by members of the flock exhibited by Clark Addis of Medina, New York.

In the Cotswold contest, George Harding & Son, of Waukesha, Wis., won all the regular prizes, including the special prizes offered by the American Cotswold Record Association, for pen of four lambs, champion lamb and champion ewe. This complete sweep is considered a notable one. The other competitors were A. J. Watson, of Ontario; W. H. Newton, of Pontiac, Mich., and Wilson Bros. of Munice, Ind.

Other awards were as here given:

Cheviots—Flock, first prize, William Curry & Son, Hartwick, N. Y.; second prize, F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, N. Y.; ram, two years or over, first prize, William Curry & Son, Hartwick, N. Y.; ram, one year and under two, first prize, F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, N. Y.; second prize, William Curry & Son, Hartwick, N. Y.; third prize, William Curry & Son, Hartwick, N. Y.; ram, under one year, first prize, William Curry & Son, Hartwick, N. Y.; second prize, F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, N. Y.; third prize, William Curry & Son, Hartwick, N. Y.; ewe, two years or over, first prize, William Curry & Son, Hartwick, N. Y.; second prize, F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, N. Y.; one year and under two, first prize, William Curry & Son, Hartwick, N. Y.; second prize, William Curry & Son, Hartwick, N. Y.; third prize, F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, N. Y.; ewe, under one year, first prize, F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, N. Y.; second prize, William Curry & Son, Hartwick, N. Y.; sweepstakes, ram, F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, N. Y.; sweepstakes, ewe, F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, N. Y.; cheviot medals were awarded



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CATTLE STAMPEDE

Fifteen hundred school children at the stock yards were thrown into a panic at Chicago one day last week by the stampeding of a drove of Western range cattle. For two hours the frantic animals roamed the streets, charging at pedestrians. Two boys, pupils at the Graham school, were seriously injured. Cowboys were engaged in unloading the cattle when they forced their way through the gates and swarmed into the street.

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PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES

Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., October 5, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for the month of November, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on October 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened October 15, 1901," and ad-

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Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue

East Side Slaughter House, First Avenue, between 44th and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets
West Side Slaughter House, 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

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Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

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Swift and Company

TO RENDER SHOES WATERPROOF

Great actual comfort and satisfaction is found in wearing shoes which are, or have been made, waterproof. In the fall and winter, it is more than usually frequent that "colds" are entirely due to getting "the feet wet."

This can be very easily avoided and not alone with new shoes; old ones, or rather shoes which have been worn some time, can be made as easily waterproof as new ones, by applying the preparation given below. There must, however, one fact be borne in mind, namely, the shoes

must be absolutely dry, not as understood commonly, merely not wet, but actually dry, that is, all and every particle of moisture must be driven from it, either by placing the shoes in the sun for some time, or by keeping them suspended over a steam radiator for some time.

The waterproofing mixture consists of:

Suet 4 parts.
Olive oil 16 parts.
Yellow wax 1 part.
Spermaceti 1 part.

Prepared by melting first the yellow wax, then adding the spermaceti, next the suet

and finally the olive oil, taking the mixture from the stove as soon as melted and stirring same until cold. The preparation may be applied with a sponge or a brush, repeatedly until the leather, and especially the seams and soles, have soaked up all that can be taken up.—Public Health Record.

RABBITS IN ST. LOUIS

A small consignment of rabbits, the first of the season, was received by R. W. McKinney, of St. Louis, Mo. The rabbits sold at \$1.20 per dozen. As yet the demand is very light.

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ODD AND STRANGE MEAT STORIES

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS

(Specially written for THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER from jottings in his note books made from personal observation during his years of study as a journalist and traveller in various parts of the globe)

X.

MUTTON CARCASSES UPSET THE SHOW

To a man passing across London, England, in a balloon the big city looks like a long, narrow area of solid brick and stone with nasty, crooked eccentric gashes all through it, some so confined between the walls as to hardly be visible and others wider, though all are distorted. These are London's streets; by-ways unworthy of such a crowded city and totally inadequate to the traffic needs of the municipality.

Along the chief thoroughfare of this net of narrow street ways the gorgeous pageant of the Lord Mayor's Procession moves once a year and all England likes to see it. So eager is this desire that, to the aeronaut their heads seem to butt in the frantic effort to creen around the next bend to see the tinsel knights and other kingly attractions. The thing which stirred England in connection with this royal procession in 1888 more than anything else and shocked the British sense of propriety almost beyond recovery were some carcasses of mutton. A few carcasses of mutton seem trifles and incapable of so serious an offense as that of upsetting the temper of a whole nation and of nearly breaking up the traditional "Lord Mayor's Show" of "London Town," but these did. It happened this way. A newspaper man went to the Paris Exposition of 1888-9. He had a general interest in the export meat trade. He was also short of news, live, exciting news and he had to campaign for something which people would read. He decided on something daring, the fruits of which would be startling, from a news standpoint.

The young man was of a restless nature. He had been among the cattle herds of India and of Africa. He cast his mind out over those fields. They looked dead, from a news point of view. Even a cannibal roast was, at that time, a dead subject. The Paris Exposition seemed to be absorbing the public mind. Now and again the English papers would send in a lively whiff at the New Zealand and Australian frozen meat trade because, as they insisted, the butchers were selling "Colonial stuff fraudulently for 'home fed store beef,' which is unjust." In fact Parliament had been thrashing out this question so as to make butchers, who sold antipodean meat, hoist the following noice on their markets: "New Zealand Frozen Mutton," or "Colonial Meats Sold Here."

The British press and the British farmer were both "hot under the collar" on this colonial meat question in its relation to the English home trade. The politicians had not only fired the farmer, but they had also enlisted the consumer and the general British public by making them believe that their dear "Roast beef of Old England"

was a counterfeit from the plains of Australia or thereabouts which was sold to them for "home grown cuts."

A little thing like that is likely to stir up any one, if true. It wasn't exactly true, but that did not affect the readiness of the English press and public to scrap over it, even with so big a diversion as the near-by Paris Exposition on hand to browse upon mentally. The British, however, were never in line with any French event. Hence it was easy for Victoria's people to ease off from the superlative event in progress at the French capital, and from local bickerings for the moment to the great annual "Show" in London which installed the new Lord Mayor in November.

"I balanced all of those things through my head," said the desperate newspaper man, relating his exciting experience to a bevy of friends and quill drivers at a cafe luncheon upon his return to Paris in December. "I sifted all of the live questions of the hour and became convinced that there was a news magazine in the meat trade and that it only had to be exploded to yield hot "copy" by the yard and by the week.

"I made up my mind," continued the quill driver, to temporarily leave my post here and to go to the Lord Mayor's Show in London and to do something which would hitch that great event and the Colonial meat trade together in the British mind, set the British press and tongue going while it was hot and before the incident cooled off or its vitality had burned out my paper would have all the excitement and fun it wanted. Incidentally I felt that the dead meat trade of the South Pacific would not suffer by the commotion. My original plan was to do something in connection with this Royal Pageant which would shock London, cause my arrest, create a furor and finally lead to my release, and, incidentally to a thorough overhauling of the southern frozen meat controversy. I knew that my 'pull' would be strong enough to secure my release if I did nothing more criminal than the commission of a breach of good taste and propriety, from a parlor and not a trade or advertising standpoint. I knew I was within the law."

The speaker warmed to his subject as he worked in the details of his unique adventures. He went on:

"The trip from Paris to London was a short and a quick one. A run to Calais, sitting with one's feet on a zinc cylinder of hot air—a New York man sat on the 'warmer' instead; a few minutes—about an hour and a quarter of them—on the channel steamer to Dover; a dash up to London by rail and the trip across was made. My sailing was now a trust to luck sort. The day before the event. I secured

a driver of a 'lorry.' A 'lorry' is a low, flat bed wagon with all of the wheels the same size and low. It is for hauling freight. I impressed this driver by wearing a rosette on which were the words, 'Committee.' Of course he was tickled to death and more especially so when he was to have further honors and be paid \$15.00 for half a day's work. I also arranged for some carcasses of mutton. The driver had his directions about getting the mutton, decorating his wagon and what to do.

"I had learned that no one but certain officers in the procession could stop it and that the uniformed sentries along the line of march were there only to keep order among the surging mass of people.

"The climax of my scheme was now at hand. The game was a reckless one and I was playing it for all it was worth. It never occurred to any one to question the genuineness of my rosette. It did not, however, differ materially from those worn by others. Rosettes are much of a family. I had, as a private citizen, scouted the situation to see if any other rosettes were at this corner. There were two or three streets shooting off from the elbow where the line of march turned. Coming down one of these at an angle of about fifty degrees to the procession, the driver of a 'lorry' entered the procession not far from the mailed knights. Once in, there was no authority to stop and take the intruder with his decorated and plumed steed.

"This was my critical moment. The whole scheme, in an instant, changed. I had, at this point, expected to be forcibly taken in and my innocent accomplice be bodily hustled, law or no law, into the outer fold if not to 'Old Bailey' along with me.

"The plan out succeeded the hope for its success. The lorry of hanging carcasses was now a part of this historical pageant. As it passed along the route the hundreds of thousands of spectators who saw it and read the conspicuous placard:

"'NEW ZEALAND FROZEN MUTTON,'

"Cried 'oh,' or 'shame,' as this curious thing moved along.

"The strange intruder caused more talk and sensation than all of the balance of the show put together. It was the first time such a practical element had got into such a procession.

"Everybody blamed everybody else. The London papers took it up and cried aloud the shame and disgrace of prostituting this royal procession to a mere question of meat and bread. The prediction was freely made that the incident would most probably succeed in killing this event of the annual Lord Mayor's Show. The country press took it up, and howled to its heart's content until a little provincial paper stated that the whole thing was a Yankee advertising trick and that the parties concerned were getting just what they wanted—free advertising of colonial meats. This paper figured that \$200,000 worth of gratuitous advertising had already been reaped as a reward.

(Continued on page 33.)

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NEW YORK.

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San Francisco, May 14, 1898.
"The National Provisioner."

Enclosed please find our check on Bank of California of this city. We have received the book and find it very valuable. We think no gluemaker should be without one. Yours truly,

Pacific Bone, Coal & Fertilizing Co. A. Haas, Manager.

From "The Scientific American."

The manufacturers of glue have made special effort to keep their methods and processes as secret as possible; so that the literature on the subject is very limited. Nearly every manufacturer has some little arrangement, machine or device which enables him to economize in some way or other, so that "The National Provisioner" has done wisely in collecting the writings of men who are entirely familiar with the various processes of making glue and gelatine. ("The National Provisioner" not only collected the writings of experts, but ordered the same at considerable expense.—Ed.) The result is a very helpful book, which may be regarded as one of the most important contributions ever made on the subject. The book is handsomely printed and bound and is well illustrated. It also includes a complete list of manufacturers and dealers in glue and gelatine in the United States and Canada.

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Merit**

which is found in our ice-making and refrigerating machinery is found in other kinds of machinery which we build.

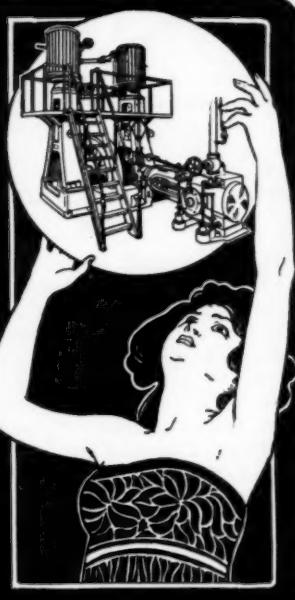
Our facilities for furnishing engines, boilers, ammonia fittings, and castings of all kinds made from the various metals are such that all orders are handled promptly and accurately. A company which does not have a completely equipped plant is compelled to sub-let parts of its contracts, and the purchaser has no assurance that the goods will be accurately made or promptly delivered.

It is our aim to build the most successful machinery on the market.

The orders that we are daily receiving are pretty good evidence that we are doing so.

Your order will receive the same care and attention.

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York, Pennsylvania.**



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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

W. H. Long, Abbeville, S. C., is building an ice factory.

C. N. Hodgson, Athens, Ga., will erect an ice factory.

The ice house of W. O. Andreson, Vernon, Texas, was burned.

Fire destroyed the Melendy Prairie Co. creamery at Palmyra, Wis.

The Ontario & Western R. R. will erect a creamery at Rocklet, N. Y.

The ice factory at Chickasha, I. T., will be enlarged to 50-tons capacity.

A creamery will be started at Fremont, O., says the Fremont "Journal."

An ice plant will be erected at Ponca City, Okla., says the Guthrie Capital.

The Duquesne Ice Co., Camden, N. J., capital \$200,000, has been incorporated.

A milk condensary will be erected at Delphi, N. Y., says the Syracuse Herald."

The ice plant of W. H. Little, Peterborough, Ont., Can., was destroyed by fire.

The Bovina Co-operative Creamery Co., Bovina, N. Y., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated.

Ground has been broken for the ice plant of the Union Ice and Coal Co., Colorado Springs, Col.

The Blue Valley Creamery Co., St. Joseph, Mo., has increased capital from \$50,000 to \$125,000.

The creamery of Thomas Kearney, of Racine, Wis., situated at Yorkville, was burned; loss \$2,500.

The Delavan Business Men's Association, Delavan, Ill., is trying to secure a butter and cheese factory.

The Continental Creamery Co., Wichita, Kan., will make extensive improvements in factory and stations.

The Ice and Cold Storage Co., Los Angeles, Cal., has secured franchise to lay pipes in the city streets.

The Jackson Condensed Milk Co., Jackson, Mich., is contemplating the establishment of a factory at Albion, Mich.

The Clover Leaf Creamery Co., Anson, Me., capital \$9,000, has been incorporated by C. Marshall and B. S. Collins.

The Crystal Ice Co., Weatherford, Tex., has been organized by C. C. Barthold, G. M. Bowie, J. H. Prince and others.

The York Cold Storage Co., York, Pa., will build ice factory; the York Manufacturing Co. has the machinery contract.

The Hobart Ice Co., Hobart, Okla., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by A. J. Dunlap, W. E. Collins, S. L. Lilly, and others.

The Framingham Creamery Co., Framingham, Mass., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by E. Wright, W. E. Marchant and J. H. Hill.

The Larchmont Dairy Co., Larchmont, N. Y., capital \$10,000, has been organized by William A. Palmer, Ira B. Cushman and J. H. Cushman.

The Caledonia Creamery Co., Caledonia, Iowa, capital \$2,000, has been incorporated by Edward Beeman, F. Stoeckmann and William Gohrls.

An ice company has been organized at Warren, Ohio, with a capital stock of \$50,000, by J. W. Russell, S. B. Craig, C. C. Clawson, George B. Devoe and others.

The Havana Dairy Co., Newark, N. J., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by George B. Covington, Brooklyn, N. Y., and H. A. and B. J. Heyn, New York City.

The Masonville Co-operative Creamery Co., Masonville, Ia., capital \$2,500, has been incorporated by William Raders, William Evans, Daniel Fagan and F. S. Harris.

The Big Elm Farm Dairy Co., St. Paul and Andrews streets, Rochester, N. Y., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by C. W. Voshall, A. E. Wood and others.

(Late Ice Notes, page 18.)

FRED W. WOLF CO. ORDERS

Jos. Schlitz Brg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 300 ton refrigerating plant.

Garden City Brg. Co., Chicago, 50 ton refrigerating plant complete with direct expansion piping for new brewery.

Orangeburg Brick, Lumber & Ice Co., Orangeburg, S. C., 50 ton refrigerator machine with 20 ton ice making plant complete.

Swift Co., Chicago, 25 ton refrigerating plant complete.

Messe & Gottfried Co., for Lihue Ice Co., 3 ton ice making plant.

FROZEN HOGS FOR ENGLAND

According to the Daily Mail frozen pigs are now arriving in England from New Zealand, to be "home cured" for the British breakfast table. The explanation is that the world is short of pigs, and as people still insist on eating pork, the shippers and curers are straining every nerve to reach the remotest parts where pig is sold. This is why England is buying bacon from Siberia, Russia, Denmark, Holland, Canada, the United States, Australia, and a score more of our Colonial friends and foreign rivals.

Hitherto this foreign bacon has always arrived in England already cured, and since it is "mildly cured" to suit the British palate, a very large portion of the bacon sold to the householder is slightly tainted.

To prevent this, numerous attempts have been made to put the dead pig into ice and turn him into bacon on arrival in England. But the lowering of the temperature below 32 deg. Fahrenheit has invariably faded the flesh into a pale, unpleasant color and alienated the affections of the British matron.

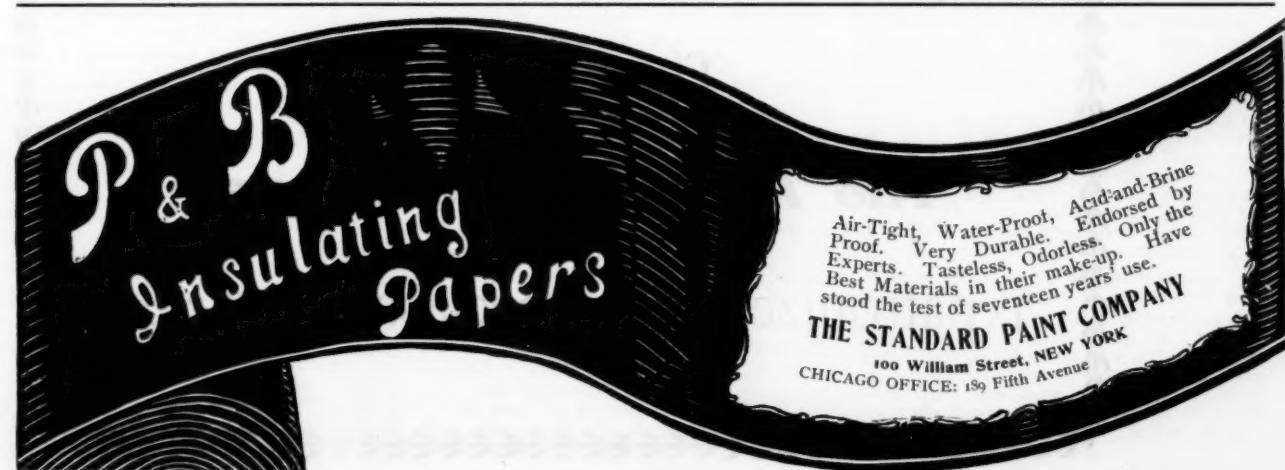
Now, however, by what may be called a triumph of transit and cure, a most promising and important trade has begun between New Zealand and England. By employing the "Vecht" curing process, a New Zealand firm is shipping pigs from that distant Colony, placing them in refrigerators with a temperature of 20 deg. Fahrenheit, and curing them here on the banks of the Thames with apparently perfect success.

This success is obtained by first treating the carcasses, before they leave New Zealand, by the "Vecht" curing process, which allays the action of the cold, and so sterilizes the flesh as to prevent the change which has hitherto interfered with the successful curing at home of what is grown abroad.

Messrs. Trengrouse & Co., who are colonial shippers on a large scale and the British agents of Armour, of Chicago, are encouraging this new process, and prophecy for it a vast influence on the bacon trade.

EXPORTING FROM TORONTO

Joseph Gould, the Toronto exporter, shipped over \$65,000 worth of export cattle from Toronto recently to Liverpool. The cattle were loaded on 58 cars and average 1,400 pounds each, and cost at Toronto from 4 3-4 to 5c. a pound.



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THE MARKET REVIEWS

PROVISIONS AND LARD

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Weekly Review

Lower Prices Through Manipulation and Larger Hog Supplies—Reactions Probable Because of Small Stocks

At mid-week the situation of hog products was completely upset through absence of support of the principal operators. There was rather a sharp decline in prices. Commission houses, or the outside interest generally were spilling out lard, ribs and pork, while the hitherto large buyers simply stood off and allowed the markets to settle. Just how much this disposition for lower prices was occasioned by large hog receipts is not clear. It is certain that the hog supplies for a day or two were exceptionally liberal, and that the packers were naturally disposed to take them in upon a cheaper basis, that therefore they would be against supporting the prices of the products. Hogs were secured upon a more favorable line of prices; their easier tendency was of a temporary order only.

Unquestionably hog prices are too high as against their usual relation with the values of the products, yet at the same time, in view of the small stocks of the products, the packers are active competitors in securing the swine, and it is difficult to hold their prices down. Thursday's markets showed a recovery of tone over the prices of the swine after some depression in them for the two preceding days. But in the desire to let the prices of the products drift lower through the period of more active marketing of hogs, there was as well some effort to shake out the "tailers" who have been numerous in the recent steady rising tendency. Every effort to sell on the part of these outside speculators met with a slow response from packers. It does not appear to us as though the weaker tendency could be other than of a temporary order. A decided reaction in prices would seem probable for the near future. The statistical position of the products should be at the bottom of affairs again very soon, while the speculative sentiment antagonistic to it should disappear.

Beyond question the course of the lard market will have a material influence upon all associated fats, the bidders in which are watching with a good deal of interest the developments of the hog fat situation.

The various statements of stocks of lard in this country and Europe on October 1, showed a remarkably large consumption. The stock of contract lard in Chicago had fallen away in September fully 20,000 tcs. The world's visible supply had also been reduced through the month by fully 58,000

tierces. The world's visible supply is only 149,763 tcs, against 208,259 tcs. Sept. 1.

The stocks in Europe are 20,000 tcs. less than on Sept. 1, while in Europe and afloat for Europe there are only 98,000 tcs. against 115,000 tcs. Sept. 1. The statistical showing would enable the packers to put the lard product upon any high basis desired. There may be other features to hold the market down for a while.

It is well understood that a good deal of business has gone latterly from the pure lard to the compounds, because of the marked difference in prices in favor of buyers of the latter; but it is clear that there is demand enough for the pure lard right along to keep its stocks low, and which the production is not of sufficient volume to meet. When it is understood, as well, that notwithstanding the close buying of the product to its productions, that no source in Europe or this country holds near its usual accumulation of it for this time of the year, and that there must be steady good buying right along through the season, it is hard to see why reactions in its prices should be more than of a temporary order.

As concerns hog products other than lard, more dependence for trading is upon home sources, as the exporters are in a conservative mood. But home sources are actively buying everything in the list, and it would seem as though they were likely to be the factor through the remainder of the year, as in the previous season. The Southern trade is especially good in pork, meats and lard.

The lower course of the lard market this week has not as yet affected associated commodities. Indeed cotton oil is at a wider range of prices. The tallow prices are quite as high as in the previous week; probably a further advance would have taken place in them had lard been well supported. The compound business is also of fair volume at recent outside prices. Some shippers, as well as home trade buyers, are taking advantage of the effect of lower lard in quieting holding sentiment over other fats, and are buying freely, with especially large takings of city tallow this week by our soapmakers.

In New York there has been a large business in steam lard for England, as the decline met some held buying orders. More of a movement as well in refined lard. The city lard is moving out more freely to the refiners and as well for England. The price of compound lard here is still 8 cents for car lots. In mess pork a moderate tendency for the provinces at easier prices. City family pork, on the cost of hogs, is held firmly in price. The city cutters have sold bellies freely at late outside prices; they have fair demands for hams and shoulders.

Sales in New York for week to present writing, 2,000 tcs. Western steam lard, 10.12% to 10.25; 725 tcs. city lard, 9.70 to 10.10 (compound lard 8; 550 bbls. mess pork, \$16.00 to \$16.75; 425 bbls. short clear do., \$17.50 to \$19.25; 325 bbls. city family do., \$17.50 to \$18.00; 35,000 pounds pickled bellies, 14 lbs. average, at 9%; 30,000 lbs. do., 12 lbs. ave., at 10; 15,000 lbs. do., 12 s. ave., 1/2; 8,000 lbs. smoking do., at 11 1/2 to 11 1/2; 4,800 pickled hams, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; 2,000 pickled shoulders, 7 1/2; 1,800 green hams, 10 1/2; 2,500 green bellies, 10 1/2.

BEF.—Still tends in sellers' favor, on moderate supplies and high prices of hog products: City extra India mess, \$18.00 to \$18.50; basket, barrels, \$11.00 to \$11.50; mess, \$9.50 to \$10.00; family, \$12 to \$12.50.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 5,389 bbls. pork; 12,851,901 lbs. lard; 17,621,671 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year: 5,479 bbls. pork; 12,531,124 lbs. lard; 15,308,824 lbs. meats.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW—Early in the week, while the prices were supported, there was a much quieter tone as compared with the preceding week. The feeling seemed to be to await a clearer idea of the near future of the lard market in its effect upon trading in some manufactured goods which have for some time been freely consuming the beef fat. The lard market wobbled for a few days and ranged decidedly lower. It was affected, however, more by manipulation, in the effort to shake out outsiders who had tailed on in the late bulging tendency. Subsequently a steadier tone prevailed for it; there was shown in the stock statements on the first of the month, and by the world's visible supply, a marked reduction in the stocks of lard and an enormous consumption of it. It meant an active want of the lard fat, which the production was not equal to, and that there would be a continuance of the activity in the compounds and an absorption of the offerings of the beef fat greater than usual. The home consumption of tallow is likely to remain the factor for a long while, and it would seem probable that tallow would reach a still higher basis in the event of lard reacting to better figures, and which is probable. The English markets are steadily advancing on tallow. The London sale on Wednesday was at 9d advance for beef and one shilling for mutton grade, and the offering of 750 casks was all taken up. This small offering of tallow at the sale implies the more moderate holdings than usual upon the English market, which had been fairly well understood. Moreover will expect less Australian tallow for the remainder of the year. We hold to the opinion, however, that England will not for some time be able to get much tallow from this country unless it more sharply advances its price. The wants of our home trade are of that large order that the market prices are likely to be kept steadily beyond exporters' limits, until the time when England may decide to scoop up our offerings here, and which it would seem sure must ultimately have.

The soap buyers are doing less here this week. At the West the offerings are readily taken up by the compound and soap people, and where the accumulations are small and prices stronger.

On Wednesday, in New York, fully 400 hds. city were sold to the home trade at 6, and on Thursday 100 hds. do. at 6, and which cleans up the offerings; city in以此 at 6½ bid.

City edible is scarce; it is worth about 7½.

Country made is arriving very moder-

ately; it is realizing strong prices. Sales for the week of 250,000 pounds at 5% to 6½ as to quality.

At the West there have been sales of 1,500 tcs. at 6½ for prime packers' and 7½ for edible, with quotations in Chicago, 7½ for edible, 6% to 6½ for prime packers, 6 to 6½ for No. 1 do., 4% to 5% for No. 2 do., 5% to 7% for city renderers, 5½ to 6 for prime country.

OLEO STEARINE.—After a lull of a few days through which the makers of compounds were using up their accumulations of the stearine, there is reviving business interest, and the stearine market is taking on a better tone. Of course as pure lard has had some reactions in prices there has been an effort to prevent advance prices for the stearine. But the sentiment among sellers is that with the materially reduced stocks of pure lard as shown by the monthly statement, that there is a good chance of the product reacting and ruling materially higher, and that as there is a steady large business in the compounds that the stearine is good property at current prices. The market in New York closed strong at 12, after sales of 100,000 pounds at 11%, and 50,000 pounds at 12; with 12 bid for 50,000 pounds more. Boston and Philadelphia have sold 150,000 pounds at 11½. Chicago has sold 600,000 pounds at 12, and other points west, 150,000 pounds at 11½.

LATER.—Sales in Philadelphia and Baltimore at 12. In New York, 12 further bid and declined, pressers asking up to 12½. Chicago now holding at 12½. About

2,000,000 pounds sold at all points west for the week.

LARD STEARINE.—Not much buying interest is shown; at the same time supplies on offer are small, as the makers use essentially their productions on an increased business in refined lard. About 11½ quoted.

GREASE.—Shippers have not been doing much this week. Prices have been advanced a good deal latterly, and buyers now feel like waiting the outcome of the lard and general associated fat markets, particularly as lard, has had a reaction to lower prices. "A" white graded 6½ asked; "B" white at 5% to 5%; yellow at 4% to 5%. Sales of bone and house at 5 to 5½ for 125,000 pounds.

GREASE STEARINE.—Demands are quieter, yet grease is costing relatively strong prices and the pressers are quite firm over the values of the stearine; they, however, would not be able to sell much except at a decline. White quoted at 6 to 6½, and yellow at 5½.

CORN OIL.—The tone is a little stronger by reason of more confidence of buyers over current prices. Export markets are taking more interest over offerings. Quoted at 5½ for car lots, and 5½ for jobbing quantities.

LARD OIL.—Varies a good deal as the lard market is fitful. In the unsettled situation buying orders are furnished in a very conservative way. The large manufacturing interests are against making their usual fall accumulations of the oil. Sales at 77 to 78.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS

Following are the exports from New York to Europe, for the week ending September 28, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Cevic	Liverpool	1687	2433	2763	...	...	...	...	447	10675
Teutonic	do	1309	1370	463	...	...	...	...	50	595
Georgian	do	2000	645	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etruria	do	440	365	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
St. Louis	Southampton	...	1635	...	...	...	...	...	...	1200
Manitou	London	190	217	...	...	...	...	...	300	1000
Chicago City	Bristol	67	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	7100
Cervantes	Manchester	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	4300
Furnessia	Glasgow	759	900	108	50	...	...	...	460	100
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	...	100	...	25	197	50	700	...	6090
Kaiser Wilhelm der Gr.	Bremen	...	...	...	...	25	...	75	...	250
Friedrich der Grosse	do	...	...	...	...	685	250	600	750	...
Potsdam	Rotterdam	3742	190	...	...	10	10	50	...	2200
Haverford	Antwerp	2260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zeeland	do	3378	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Queen	do	750	302	...	...	...	...	...	25	135
Norge	Baltic	...	50	...	...	80	115	1160	...	2125
Bordeaux	Havre	976	25	...	...	...	...	...	170	875
L'Aquitaine	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	100
J. Sanderson Havre & Dunkirk	2831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Nordpol	Portuguese Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aller	Mediterranean	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	950
Burgundia	do	250	15	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
Liguria	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotia	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanystry	South African	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	488
Total		15874	7206	9441	463	633	1077	450	4297	40228
Last week		22713	6704	11496	7684	439	1568	481	4728	29796
Same time in 1900		5230	5476	10847	18	198	789	355	7002	64941

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Weekly Review

Excited Conditions—Marked Advance in Prices—Large Absorption of Supplies by the Home Trade

The expectations of higher prices at once all around, referred to in our previous review, were realized. With the beginning of October there was no trouble found in getting some advance on the prices that had been left over from September. The later deliveries, both November and December, were of course influenced somewhat by the improved values on the nearer deliveries; these latter deliveries, however, had significant features otherwise in a development of strength. The large home consumption of the oil, the inability to get much seed at the prices that have been put upon it by the principal oil companies, a lighter production, therefore, of oil than usual at this time of the year, together with the fact that the movement of cotton shows that the crop is about three weeks late, as had been claimed, and that there is less prime seed in sight than had been expected by the trade, all contribute to the buoyant look of affairs. It looks as though markedly higher prices were to come about, and that there would not now be any laggardness in getting all that the oil is worth under the present statistical and other conditions. Indeed the rise early in the week has been added to in a substantial way, and at this writing there is marked unwillingness to sell even at the sharply improved figures.

It is a fact that even December delivery is close that for November, or only about one cent under it, showing a feeling that there is not likely to be much of an accumulation of the oil even in December, or that the trade believes that the general outlook for lard favors an enormous home consumption of the oil for the make of substitutes for pure lard.

Usually a large export business in the oil is necessary in the fall months to give much vitality to affairs; this season is peculiar in some respects; the home makers of compounds have not been able for two or three months to get oil as freely as they would have desired in consideration of the active consumption of it; most of them are now holding less than their ordinary accumulations of the oil. Their interest, therefore, over buying it is likely in the near future to be the factor, and not as ordinarily the export demand. Of course a liberal export business must be had at some time, else the market could not be fully supported. The movements of the shippers, deferred as they probably will be, will have more to do with later deliveries than those in the fall months, except as they are compelled to activity at an earlier period than now looked for, and by which there would be additional sensitiveness over prices.

The comment that cotton oil is high in price, as coming from some of the traders, loses significance in the face of its surroundings, in the relatively even higher prices for other fats, the insufficient supplies and the backward production of the oil itself. Indeed the possibilities of all fats in a higher range can hardly be gauged under their present statistical conditions with their enormous consumption.

For instance, it has been talked of a good deal within several weeks, that demands were turning largely from pure lard to the compounds. Some traders, therefore, have had the belief that pure lard would likely make some accumulation, and that it would suffer somewhat from the steady diversion of trading. While it is a fact that the business in the compounds or substitutes for pure lard is much the largest in the history of trading in it, the fact remains that pure lard cannot be produced sufficiently to meet demands, and that the wants of this country and Europe of all fats are of a remarkably lively order. The stock of lard at Chicago decreased fully 20,000 tcs. through September, and the world's visible supply of it is fully 58,400 tcs. less than on September 1. It is a remarkable situation, considering the comparatively high prices. There is shown a necessity of buying steadily freely, because of less than the ordinary accumulations held by distributors, and that the consumption everywhere is of huge proportions. The fact that the lard market dropped back in midweek from the high prices, meant, in our opinion, nothing more than an effort to shake out the "tallers," and to gather in as well a then large

marketing of hogs, while there is indicated from the statistics of lard the possibility of almost any high prices for it.

Unquestionably the lard market will be the leader in the developments over cotton oil, as indeed it will influence the tallow and associated grease commodities; whatever sensitiveness cotton oil may now show by reason of its small supplies, the fact remains that because of the prices for lard, the consumption of cotton oil is of its present enormous volume, in the make of substitutes for it, and that lard is really at the bottom of the attitude of the cotton oil position. Without lard at its present value, there would, as well, be a less favorable position of the tallow product, as the beef fat, because of the lard market, is steadily actively bought up by the compound people. Of course there are contributing influences to both cotton oil and tallow, and as indicated from time to time.

The tallow markets continue strong in prices. The London auction sale this week on the tallow was 9d. higher, while there was much less than the usual quantity offered and which indicated the lighter stocks there than usually held.

The foreign markets on cotton oil have not hardened materially and they are further away from a trading basis by reason of the advance this week in this country, than at any time latterly. It is difficult to say just what the foreign markets will do after awhile over trading; it is quite certain that they are not going to buy in more than a limited way through October; they will get perhaps 20,000 to 25,000 bbls. of the October made oil from contracts made with them ahead, at a time when prices were much lower than at present, and which they could sell here at a good profit. That they need a good deal more oil in the near future, and that they will be compelled to buy freely before the close of the year seems certain. There is no question, however, but that operations in the interest of the foreigners will for some time be of a conservative order, yet holdings of all fats abroad are of much more moderate volume than ordinarily at this time of the year. Usually with the beginning of a crop year the foreign markets are anxious to make contracts ahead. Rotterdam is the only market that closely approaches the trading basis here. It finds cotton seed oil a good deal cheaper than oleo oil, and it is using more of it than usual for the make of butterine, in which they have a steady large business.

Whatever advance has been made at the seaboard markets this week for cotton oil

KENTUCKY REFINING CO. LOUISVILLE, KY., U.S.A.

Manufacturers
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all Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Summer Yellow and WHITE "Miners" Oil, CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS.
Crude C. S. Oil "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

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"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S"

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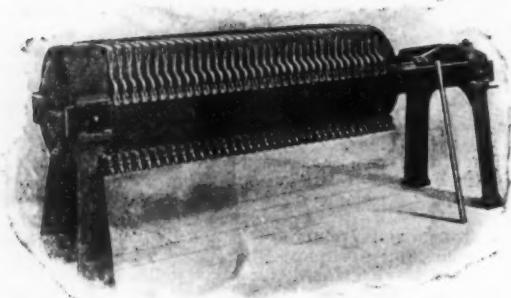
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WINTER PRESSED OILS.

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THE "JOHNSON" FILTER PRESS.

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For Perfect Filtration of Liquids,

For Use in Cotton Seed Oil, Linseed Oil, Abattoir, Soap Works, and Every Use where Rapid and Perfect Results are Essential.

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WORKS, GARWOOD, N. J.

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ELBERT & GARDNER

11 BROADWAY : : : NEW YORK

Exporters

COTTON OIL,
CORN OIL,
TALLOW,
GREASES, Etc

It has been stimulated a good deal by the buoyancy at the mills. In the Southeast up to 35 has been made for crude in tanks, with very little disposition to sell by the mills the early deliveries. It has been found difficult to get prime seed, and it seems uncertain, unless prices for the seed are materially advanced that it can be had at all freely. The make of oil all through October is likely to be much less than the average for that month. Indeed it is hardly likely that there will be marked accumulation of the oil before December; in other words, that the demands are likely to prove large enough to that later time to take the production. While the December delivery is now creeping up in price close to the rate ruling for November, it may be that when the later month is reached that the oil supply will be larger than at present apprehended by a portion of the trade. It would seem that the market rates for seed may reach before long a basis that will influence the plant-

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS

complete, various sizes, from the small mill to run in connection with a ginnery of 5-ton capacity to the largest mills, including the latest modern improvements in machinery, and producing the very best results. Also

Hydraulic Presses and Pressure Pumps

THE CARDWELL MACHINE CO.
RICHMOND, VA.

Cotton Seed Oil Machinery

THE LATEST AND
MOST IMPROVED

Manufactured by the
Columbus Machinery Co., Columbus, Miss.

WRITE FOR PRICES

ers to part with it freely. It is quite certain that the planters would more largely than usual turn the seed upon the ground rather than accept the late bidding rates for it. With the high prices for oil, certainly much more money could be afforded for seed, and it is likely that it will be afforded through anxious wants of the oil.

The fact that Texas has less seed available this year, by which its outturns of oil may be of a more restricted character, does not modify the opinion that a larger all around production of oil will ultimately be had than last year. The Southeast can put itself in a position to make up more than any possible deficiency in Texas, and through paying higher prices for seed, and which it is likely to do.

At the mills the sales have been 40 tanks crude at 33 to 35 for October and

early November deliveries. In New York 1,500 bbls. prime yellow at 42 to 43 for spot and October delivery, chiefly at 42; 1,500 bbls. do. November delivery at 40½ to 41; 500 bbls. do. December delivery at 40½. Of winter yellow sales of 1,500 bbls. at 45 to 46; 700 bbls. white sold at 44 to 46.

LATER.—Seed has been advanced to \$17 per ton in the Southeast, and to \$20 paid in Texas. Looks as though \$20 to \$22 per ton would have to be paid for seed to get a liberal marketing of it, at which the planters would unload freely. The prices could be afforded with the current rates for oil. The price of \$20 in Texas has been occasioned more by demand from the cattle feeders. In New York 42 bid for spot prime yellow and 44 asked. Sale of 200 bbls. November at 41.

The American Cotton Oil Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

OIL, CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS

The American Cotton Oil Company

Cable Address: AMCOTOIL, New York

27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK



HIDES AND SKINS

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—The latter part of this week witnessed great excitement in packer hides circles and transactions were large, both in volume and price. Tanners of heavy leather were conspicuous operators and hides of this class have been closely sold up. Natives have been a strong factor and this variety has been depleted in selection. The market continues in a very excited state and prices are as strong as they well could be.

NATIVE STEERS.—free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, have advanced to 13½c. and are said to have sold a ¼c. above this price. There is a good call and every reason to anticipate an advance in prices.

NO. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS. 60 lbs. and up, are a strong factor at 12c., though as a matter of fact there is a smaller demand for branded than for native stock.

COLORADO STEERS. 60 lbs. and up, are in moderate supply; with the demand rather stronger than it has been they are quoted at 11½c.

NO. 1 TEXAS STEERS. have sold in moderate volume at 14c. with light weights at a variety of prices. August heavies are entirely cleaned out.

NO. 1 NATIVE COWS. 55 lbs. and up, are scarce. Packers demand 11½c. and would not be inclined to surrender their holdings for less money.

BRANDED COWS. have moved in very large quantity at 10c. and despite the fact that the supply is generous they are being offered at 10½c.

NATIVE BULLS. have sold at 11c. and in common with other packer varieties are very strong.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is very strong and excited and farmers have paid long prices for most of the hides that they have secured. Conditions while very strong are also very unsettled and it is rather difficult to diagnose the situation in a comprehensive and definite manner. We quote:

NO. 1 BUFFS. 40 to 60 lbs., are very strong and active from advices received up to this writing we understand that No. 1 countries have moved at 9½c. General operations have been strong and active and offerings are very limited.

NO. 1 EXTREMES. 25 to 40 lbs., have advanced and are presumed to be on a parity though no definite information could be obtained upon this point up to the time of this writing. The last authentic price being 9½c. and 8½c. for an ordinary selection.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS. are a rather indifferent factor varying in price from 8½c. to 9½c. flat, according to weight, quality and selection.

HEAVY COWS. 60 lbs. and up, have moved freely at 9c. and 10c. for the two selections being virtually cleaned up. Dealers have practically none to offer.

NATIVE BULLS.—Nominally offer at 9½c. flat, though by the time this gets into print this may be very far from an accurate quotation owing to the unsettled and excited state of the market.

DEACONS. are very active and strong and range from 62½c. to 85c. according to weight, quality and selection.

SLUNKS.—30c.

HORSE HIDES.—Are slowly gaining and as the request has improved with the quality prices have now ranged \$3.15 to \$3.20.

SHEEP SKINS.—The market is very strong in spite of the fact that the kill is very large. We quote:

PACKER PELTS.—80@85c.

COUNTRY PELTS.—55@60c.

PACKER LAMBS.—75c.

BOSTON

Tanners and shippers are at variance as to the price of buffs, which fact, of

course, tends to restrict salts. Shippers demand 9½c., which most tanners are disposed to regard as very high and claim in securing buffs at this price they cannot convert them into leather. New England are held at 9½c., though the holdings are in such insignificant value that this class of hides are hardly a factor.

PHILADELPHIA

Market is hardly as active as might be expected from the general condition:

CITY STEERS.—10½@11c.

CITY COWS.—9@9½c.

COUNTRY COWS.—9c.

BULLS.—7½@8½c.

NEW YORK

The city slaughter market is very strong and prices are in advancing tendency. It is not improbable that prices will have advanced by the time this goes to press:

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS. 60 lbs. up, 13c.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS. 60 lbs. and up.—11½@12c.

SIDE BRANDED STEERS. 60 lbs. and up.—11½@11½c.

NATIVE COWS.—10@10½c.

BULLS. flat.—10c.

SUMMARY

The Chicago Packer market as well as its country contemporary is in a very strong and excited state owing to recent large operations and advancing prices. The heavy leather tanners have been conspicuously large operators and the supply of native steers has been greatly depleted.

There is a strong inquiry which will probably result in substantial transactions. The country market is also strong and excited and the general trend of prices is toward advance. There is little doubt but what tanners have paid prices for hides, at which they will hardly be able to convert the latter into leather with any profit, but they have paid their fancy prices as a precautionary measure, feeling that there was every prospect of a further advance. Boston tanners are disposed to resent the 9½c. price for buffs and some of them actually declined to pay it. The generality of shippers are inclined to accept it's price though the views of some are fractionally higher. Tanners are sending up the old time plaint that such prices for hides must result in loss to the tanners who pay them, which lamentation has certainly lost the charm of novelty whatever other merit may characterize it. Philadelphia does not show a consistent activity and we don't know but what such a condition would be to expect in the city of the brotherly love. The New York market is in common with most of the other centers closely sold up on certain varieties and in a very excited state.

HIDELETS

M. Mess, of the International Hide and Skin Association has returned from a five months' foreign tour.

Hermann Battenbach, the hide and skin merchant of Marseilles, France, arrived here on the 2d inst. and will visit the various leather centers while in this country.

The Newark Patent Enamel Co., is the name of a new Newark, N. J., corporation with a capital of \$50,000.

The sun never sets on Cross Oil Filters. The Burt Manufacturing Company, of Akron, Ohio, the manufacturers, report them in use in twenty-eight different countries. A shipment of them was recently made to Stockholm, Sweden.

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep Pelts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and Manufacturer of Tallow Renderer. **Page's Perfected Poultry Food.**

ODD AND STRANGE MEAT STORIES

(Continued from Page 25.)

"Then all of the papers suddenly shut up.

"The lorry driver got his money and he was too proud to care for subsequent events. When hailed before the stewards of the course he simply said 'a man with a committee badge on placed me there and told me to go in. I obeyed orders. He said it in his Cockney dialect.

"I? What did I do? When that meat slipped in and got before the world I knew that every paper under the British flag would be full for weeks and that those carcasses of New Zealand frozen mutton would be a hot thing without any further engineering from me. I just took off my rosette, put it in my pocket and became one of the masses. I didn't have to be arrested. I just wrote copy for a week or ten days, and then returned to Paris.

"They never had any meat or bread ideas in that procession before that time. I don't think they ever will again.

"Say," he exclaimed by way of conclusion, "you never before saw a few mutton carcasses so upset a whole nation as those Maoriland ones did John Bull's subjects on that gaudy and straightlaced occasion.

"After all the fuss it kicked up I would not have had my name come out in the connection for anything. Trying to get it in and being stopped by arrest is one thing. It was the best thing that ever happened to the New Zealand frozen meat trade."

The perpetrator of the above incident was heartily toasted by his confreres many of whom had abundant reason for thanking his strategy and venturesome spirit for days of "live copy."

The inside of this incident has never before been made public. Ever since that time extra watch has been placed on the line of march of the Lord Mayor's Show so that such a scandalous thing might not again occur.

WANTED

An experienced salesman to sell Lard Compound to Bakery and Provision trade in New England for leading manufacturer. Must have practical experience. Good opening for right party. All correspondence will be treated in strict confidence. Address Cotto, 33 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

SECOND-HAND COTTONSEED OIL MILL MACHINERY

PRESSES, HEATERS, ROLLS, Etc.

Address, "American," Monadnock Building, Chicago

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

UNSCRUPULOUS JUDGES

Magistrate Flammer says to the police: "You must see the law violated before you arrest the man." That is silly. If a man yells "Stop thief!" shall the "bobby" let the thief trot along? If the hue and cry is raised after a murderer, and he bumps the "cop" from the sidewalk, shall he not arrest the man? If a lady says, "Officer, that man picked my pocket," or "that 'cabby' ran over me," shall the uniformed officer of the law not arrest because he did not see any of the offences committed? To hear some of these magistrates talk one would think that the agent of outlaws, or some sap-headed "jay" has got up on the bench by mistake or design.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, October 2, 1901; Beef, 4,660 pounds; veal, 2,670; mutton, 600; poultry, 4,030; pork, 3,670; assorted meats, 200; total, 15,830.

The city license director of Kansas City, Mo., is getting after about 150 butchers in that city who have not paid their "occupation tax." The penalty for not paying is all the way from \$5 to \$500.

A poultry woman sold some over-ripe chickens at Baltimore, Md., last week, and Health Commissioner Bosley "pinched" her. Now the seller is feeling like the eater, squeamish. The doctor showed her a picture marked "penitentiary."

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The Newark, N. J., butchers are officially kicking at the wholesale prices of meats. The packers are kicking at the high price of live stock. There you are.

Among the butchers present at the first annual outing of the Flushing, L. I., Butchers' Association, were:

George W. Pople, A. C. Sluiter, Thomas Dowling, William Fairbrother, Henry Seaman, Jacob Hebel, George Bruehl, Charles Michel, Adolf A. Ich, William Phillips, Philip Ferris, Philip Ferris, Jr., Harry Ferris, Henry Hersse, H. J. Perley, manager for Swift & Company, Charles Fairbrother, Samuel Dreyfuss, Edward Carroll, Thomas Skeuse, H. Weiss, of the Brooklyn Butchers' branch; George Brons and F. S. Fletcher, of Jamaica; Louis Dietz, Ries Brothers, Theodore Shae, George Fraenznick, Charles Cohen, of Manhattan.

They say that Perley was quite some as an entertainer. He and Philip Ferris, Sr., did the best bowling.

President W. F. Cloudman and Treasurer William I. Williams, of the Providence, R. I., Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association, are hustling for new members for their new organization.

The Columbus, O., Retail Butchers' Association is keeping the pot boiling in regard to trade matters.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The butcher shops of Long Branch, N. J., began on Tuesday to close at 7 P. M. This arrangement lasts until April 1. Sunday evenings, of course, do not count.

Henry Muh's pork-packing establishment at State and McLean streets, Passaic, surrendered to the flames on Monday morning. Probable loss \$175,000.

Fred Steinaker's sausage factory, at 315 Maple street, Rochester, N. Y., got scorched last week to the tune of about \$50.

The winter pork-packing season began on Tuesday, October 1. The price of pork products will be a record breaker and a heart breaker.

The retail butchers of Harrison, Kearny, and East Newark have a self-imposed Sunday closing law. They will not open on Sunday mornings after this week. They hearkened to the voice of nature.

George W. Sweet has decided that he will not build his slaughter house at Williams-town, Mass., on the site against which the residents so vigorously kicked. Some parties offered to trade, and he traded. That's good Yankee tactics.

George Davis, the butcher at 1750 William street, Buffalo, N. Y., was "greened" out of \$12 and some meat last week. Ask him how the bland visitor did it.

Augustus Saugy, the Providence (R. I.) sausage maker, had a \$500 sausage roast last week. The fire department was the only invited guest.

Lorenzo L. Kenney, the well known meat man of Rutland, Vt., died a few days ago at the age of forty-eight. He was long ill.

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

Paul Schilder, one of the employees of Rohe & Bro., fell through a hatchway on Monday, and had his skull fractured. The firm did everything possible for him.

Louis Lipp, a butcher, of 673 Eighth avenue, got over in Grand street, Jersey City, Monday, and nearly got lynched. It cost him \$10 for being considered a kidnapper. Feeding peanuts to monkeys is all right, but the monkey who feeds candies to strange children takes uncomfortable chances.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Queens, held its annual meeting at Donnelly's Grove, College Point, L. I., last week. A. C. Sluiter, George W. Pople, Henry Seaman, George Bruehl and S. R. Holmes handled the details of the affair.

The German butchers of Flatbush are organizing a social club. Adolph Neif, Frederick Jordan and S. Ahrens are getting the members together of this organization

A. LESTER HEYER,

CURER, SMOKER
AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues. Breakfast Bacon, Hams, etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY. No Connection With Any Other House

which will be called The Flatbush Butchers' Guard.

The Benchmen will make an important move next week on the general plan of organization.

Mutton and lamb are "selling like hot cakes." This is most probably due to the high price of beef and pork. Veal is reasonable, considering.

An execution against Henry Schoenecker, the marketman at 191 West End ave., has been placed in the Deputy Sheriff's hands for \$417 by Abraham Friedman.

Benjamin Apt, of 1,019 Third avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$4,313 and no assets. He made an assignment on June 17, 1896, when he was in the meat business at 1,019 Third avenue.

Richard Webber, proprietor of the Harlem Packing house, and his son, Willie, arrived home from Europe on Thursday. They sailed from Glasgow on the "Mongolia" of the Alien State Line, September 21.

President Ferdinand Sulzberger, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., is expected back from Europe about the middle of the month.

"Dave" Isaacs, formerly of Nelson, Morris & Co.'s branch at Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, is now "going it for himself" in the Brooklyn center. Fred Hodgson has been transferred from the Jamaica branch to Fort Green Place, and Frank Matthews is in charge at Jamaica.

Henry Kaiser, small stock salesman at Nelson, Morris & Co.'s Manhattan market branch, is now on the married list. It happened last week.

On Wednesday evening the Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Association met and unanimously elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. W. Moore; vice president, Chas. Cary; treasurer, H. B. Shipman; financial secretary, Thomas Lynn; recording secretary, Harry Fuiz; corresponding secretary, Emil Burri. The following were elected on the Board of Directors for three years: F. Singinger, W. Brandis, G. H. Fisher.

FAT STOCK JUDGES

The Pittsburgh Fat Stock Show takes place at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Nov. 15, 16, 17 and 18. Among the Eastern judges are Richard Webber, Lewis Samuels, of New York City, and Dudley C. Culver, of Jersey City. These are three rattling good men.

Beef Man Seeing Pork Man Sail

Lewis London, secretary of the United Dressed Beef Co., is invited as a guest on board the Revenue Cutter Gresham to-day to see the race for the American Cup. Lewis will go if the fresh beef trade will ease up enough to let him. His company is killing a lot of stuff now.

Play Ball

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. baseball team will play the Wallabout Market team to-day at Washington Park, Brooklyn. The S. & S. team is only a year old while the other is an old and a strong team of meat slingers; also ball slingers.

POLLING THE MARKETS ON SUNDAY CLOSING

In view of the fact that statements are being circulated and published by the daily papers to the effect that 75 per cent. of the market owners are against the present Sunday closing law, The National Provisioner on September 14 started a poll of the retail or "boss" butchers themselves to see how they stand on the proposition. The "yes" opposite the name of a marketman means that he is in favor of the present law, which prohibits the sale of meats on Sunday. Those who are against the law have "no" after their name. Those butchers who were seen and would not express a view are set down as "non-committal."

The National Provisioner will keep up this poll by personal calls and by correspondence until the sentiment of the market owners is fairly known.

Consumers' Market, 271-273 7th ave. Yes
Alphonse Bindler, 354 7th ave. Yes
F. Hartmann, 363 7th ave. Yes
Wm. Love, 387 7th ave. Yes
A. Schmidt, 387 7th ave. Yes
E. Weisburger, 35, 7th ave. Yes
Vogel Bros., 403 7th ave. Yes
Wachter's Standard Market, 423 7th ave. Yes
Schmidt Bros., 429 7th ave. Yes
J. R. Thoman, 455-457 7th ave. Yes
J. Hohlweck, 456 7th ave. Yes
Vogel Bros., 112 8th ave. Yes
William Love, 367 7th ave. Yes
Empire City Market (Meyer & Peter, props.), 1093 2d ave. Yes
Fred C. Martus, 1089 2d ave. Yes
Chas. J. Schloss (Volunteer Market), 1045 2d ave. Yes
Chas. Noler, 240 E. 56th st., near 2d ave. No
Chas. Harnischfeger, 1043 2d ave. Yes
Gus. Hirsch, 1032 2d ave. Yes
Fred Graf's Sons, 998 2d ave. Yes
Max Heilmann (N. Y. & Brooklyn Beef Co.), 1104 2d ave. Yes
Weil & Bigard (19th Ward Market), 976 2d ave. Yes
M. Heins, 993 2d ave. Yes
S. Wolfshimer, 975 2d ave. No
Richard Dorfeldt, 342 E. 46th st., near 2d ave. Yes
J. G. Schoenleber, 853 1st ave. No
M. Dreyfuss, 341 E. 90th st., near 1st ave. Yes
Hirsch Bros., 181 Amsterdam ave. Yes
Otto Schmidt (Enterprise Market), 586 Amsterdam ave. Yes
H. Schwaner & Bro., 932 Amsterdam ave. Yes
Eug. Guttman, 928 Columbus ave. Yes
John H. Roeder, 167 9th ave. Yes
Schweizer & Landenberger, 854 10th ave. No
Hirsch Bros., 24 10th ave. Yes
Louis Wagner, 849 10th ave. Yes
Danna Bros., 888 10th ave. Yes
Henry Hertz, 880 10th ave. Yes
Vakliener & Kyle, 774 10th ave. Yes
William Fendrich, 730 10th ave. Yes

P. Trautmann, 731 10th ave. Yes
J. R. Hayden & Co., 794 10th ave. Yes
H. Vetter, 696 10th ave. Yes
S. Stock, 725 10th ave. Yes
W. Schweizer, 665 10th ave. Yes
Liermann Bros. (Burling Market), 697 ave. Yes
F. H. Kastens, 670 10th ave. Yes
Carl Schable, 692 10th ave. Yes
Geo. Gesell, Jr., 754 10th ave., non-com'tl. M. Muther, 660 10th ave. Yes
Dan McVey, 586 10th ave. Yes
Mauth & Bro., 577-579 10th ave. Yes
G. Schlierk, 448 11th ave. Yes
J. Schmidt, 452 11th ave. Yes
V. Ordenwalder, 468 11th ave. Yes
Sebastian Dorfmuller, 500 11th ave. Yes
Vogel Bros., 112 8th ave. Yes
Hirsch Bros., 82 Amsterdam ave. Yes
Simon Lewald, 514 Hudson st. Yes

Yonkers

F. O. Hartshorn (Washington Market), 20-22 N. Broadway Yes, always closed.
A. Offeney, 32 Palisade ave. Yes, always closed.
A. Capon, 115 Main st. Yes, always closed.
J. M. Schubert, 205 Riverdale ave. Yes, always closed.
David Eifert, 196 Ashburton ave. Yes, always closed in winter.
M. Roth, 216 Ashburton ave. Yes, always closed.
Derivan & Co., 143 New Main st., Yes, always closed Saturday nights at 10.30.
Derivan & Co., 128 Riverdale ave., Yes, always closed Saturday nights at 10.30.
Derivan & Co., 10 Warburton ave., Yes, always closed Saturday nights at 10.30.
Derivan & Co., "Herald News" Building, Yes, always closed Saturday nights at 10.30.
W. C. Pierpont, 31 Main st., Yes, always closed.
W. C. Pierpont, 158 Elm st., Yes, always closed.
C. A. Devany, 204 Ashburton ave. Yes, always closed.
Frank & Gray (The Ideal Market), 144 Palisade ave. Yes, always closed.

JERSEY BUTCHERS' "RED LETTER" DAY

The Hudson County Retail Butchers' Association had a great time Monday afternoon and night at the Schutzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. The procession of white-hat marketmen headed for the park early in the afternoon, and the fun began at 3 p. m., though scheduled for 2.30, and lasted late into the night. There was fun and music and diversions every minute of the time.

Before 5 o'clock more than 1,000 people had arrived and they kept coming until long after nightfall. The census taker quit counting. All you had to do was to look around. You would be sure to say "Big crowd."

Though dancing, refreshments and other cheerful things filled in the time, the greatest interest for the men centered in the dressing contests. These were strictly butcher events and the marketmen and

abattoir boys who were there by the hundreds thoroughly enjoyed the skill and speed of the champions who ripped skins like wizards.

"Gee whiz!" exclaimed Henry Alexander, "Armour's man" at 20th and Henderson streets, when Oscar Schmidt had finished his six calves in 18 minutes and 12 seconds. "At \$20 a calf piece work that means \$7.20 per hour or 12c. a minute. Well, that's coining money."

Well, it was cutting out the pace pretty lively to leg and dress six calves in 18 minutes, 12 seconds, or at the rate of one calf every 3 minutes, 2 seconds.

The big crowd was as serious as at a "lynching bee." H. T. Molloy, the handsome and gentlemanly young boss butcher of 119 Washington street, Jersey City, the president of the Association, was on the platform watching the details. Any one

could see that he was popular. There were also on the platform Morris Weisbart, of the popular abattoir firm of Morris Weisbart & Co., that furnished the calves which the Association provided for this dressing contest. Everybody seemed to know and wanted to have a word with "Morris," as they all called him. The ladies whispered to each other compliments about his looks and nice manner. Of course, Referee Sam Nagle, the well-known Jersey City abattoir man, and contest judges Phil Bender, of Paterson, N. J., and George Beatty, of Jersey City, were on the stage, and with them was Herman Schoenigen, D.V.S., of Hoboken, the Association's official veterinary surgeon. The doctor was there for other things than feeling the pulses of dead calves.

People gathered on all the benches, verandahs, chairs, steps and stoops in sight and watched the play of knife and hand as the slaughter-house artists went through their work with wonderful speed. The two contestants for the Jersey championship medal for 1901, were Otto Becker, from Adler & Strauss' abattoir at Fortieth street and Eleventh avenue, New York City, and Oscar Schmidt, of Morris Weisbart & Co.'s Jersey City abattoir, "Oscar," as every one familiarly called him, won in 18 minutes 12 seconds. The defeated contestant's time was 20 minutes 52 seconds. The vast audience applauded loudly. President Molloy in a few remarks presented to the winner the championship medal for 1901. It was too big to hang on a flannel shirt. The crowd called for a speech from the victor. He wasn't too full for utterance, but he just smiled and was hustled along by a big squad, "to ha' so'th'n."

The next event was the legging and dressing of six calves against time by Fred Hevert, who hasn't dressed a calf much in three years. He accomplished the task in the remarkable time of 15 minutes and 42 1-2 seconds. The spectators went wild over this remarkable feat. Then came Richard Butler, the champion sheep dresser of Armour & Co.'s small stock abattoir, Jersey City, who electrified the throng by dressing five rough sheep in the quick time of 12 minutes 5 seconds, beating the record for such a contest. His hands moved like lightning.

That ended the dressing contests. The crowd then dispersed for other diversions, of which there were enough to satiate any whim.

During all of these exciting events Chas. Futterer, of 1002 Bloomfield street, Jersey City, the tireless secretary of the association, was hustling up the details of everything connected with the occasion. He had the hearty assistance of the officers and the committees of his prosperous organization. The ox roast was fine.

"In the front ranks" and taking a lively interest in everything that was going on, were seen the following, among other invited guests, John H. Westervelt, of Armour Packing Co.; Henry Alexander, F. Katz and Dan Harrington, representing Armour & Co., Twentieth and Henderson streets, Jersey City; Louis Katz, Twentieth and Henderson streets, Jersey City; John Scherer, George Reiss, H. Oelker, all of Jersey City; S. D. Marshall, representing Swift & Company, Ninth street, Jersey City; Peter Madsen, Sam Newburger, P. B. Morse and many other well known men in and out of the trade.

S. Chester and T. Curran judged the sheep-dressing contest.

The representatives of the National Provisioner were treated with every kindness and consideration by the officers and members of the association.

Monday was a "red letter" day at Schutzen Park, Union Hill, and both those who went there and those who pulled off the event have every reason for congratulating themselves.

BUSINESS RECORD

ARKANSAS.—W. R. Barnes, Beebe; meat market; sold out.—C. W. Clayton, Nashville; meat; Clayton Shaddock succeeds.

CONNECTICUT.—Frank Hogan, New Haven, meats, etc.; sold out.—H. Brodeur, Meriden; meat, etc.; bill of sale.

INDIANA.—John Herd, Indianapolis; retail meats; dead.

KANSAS.—E. Gorden, Topeka; meats, etc.; sold out.—James J. Collins, Kansas City; meat; bill of sale \$250.

MAINE.—George W. Baker, Bangor; provisions; sold R. E. \$700.—F. O. Day, Bangor; provisions, etc.; mortgaged stock and fixtures, \$650.

MASSACHUSETTS.—S. H. Jackson, Boston; fish; dissolved.—Samuel Wooly, Cambridge; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$207.—Thayer & Hersey, Hingham; provisions, etc.; petition in bankruptcy.—M. B. Dowling, Pittsfield; meat; chattel mortgage, \$200.—George F. Beckwith, Somerville; provisions, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$300.

MISSOURI.—John McIntyre, Kansas City; meat, etc.; voluntary bankruptcy.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Darlia Cardin, Nashua; provisions, etc.; damaged by fire.—Frank A. Stearns, Nashua; provisions; damaged by fire.

NEW YORK STATE.—Anthony Shauer, Syracuse; meat; dead.—Wm. Halsted, Lyons; fish, chattel mortgage, \$150.—Wm. Bruckman, Poughkeepsie; meat; chattel mortgage \$225.

OREGON.—Mack & Stewart, Granite; meat; dissolved; J. Stewart continuing.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A. Newborg & Co., Mt. Jewett; meat; succeeded by J. L. Soderquist.—W. H. Allen, Pt. Alleghany; provisions and meat; if interested inquire at office (14).

UTAH.—Moore and Ross, Salt Lake City; meat, etc.; dissolved.

VIRGINIA.—Rush & Coates, Norfolk; meat; dissolved.

WISCONSIN.—Maria Homer, Appleton; meat; warranty deed \$350.—Heerman Bros., Sheboygan; meat; Wm. Heerman individually; warranty deed, \$4,000.

New Shops

Cornellier & Davy, of Athol, have opened a new market at Worcester, Mass.

It is reported that a meat market is to be opened soon at Champlain, N. Y.

Mr. Pfalzgraf will shortly build a meat market on his lot at Trenton, N. J.

R. B. Landon opened his market at Caldwell avenue, Elmira, N. Y., last week.

Tetzloff & Ryan have opened their meat market at Duluth, Minn.

E. C. Cavanaugh is soon to open his meat market at Bloomington, Ill. The structure is going up.

Robert Fry and James Watson have opened a meat market in Alton Park, near St. Elmo, Tenn.

B. H. Haines has opened his market at Rumfor Falls, Me.

Business Changes

T. J. McCarty and Joe Day have purchased the Brinton meat market at Brighton, Iowa.

T. J. Marshall has purchased the market business of Bleitz Brothers at Erie, Ill.

Ephriam Hill and David Hill, his son, have taken over the meat market of D. A. Young at Nappanee, Ind.

J. J. Troyer and John Sommers are the new owners of the market formerly run by Henry W. Best at Nappanee, Ind.

M. Darling has purchased the meat market of H. C. Johnson at West Farlee, Vt.

Lon and Bert Wells have bought the meat market of John Abbott at Pecatonica, Ill.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE AND BUSINESS RECORD**Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures**

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.**Mortgages.**

Burguire, Geo., 909 E. 165th st.; to W. H. Goebel	\$250
Margoles, L., 7 Montgomery st.; to J. W. Scheuman	20
Pesky, B., 6 Carmine; to S. Kaplan	200
Rutyar, E., 539 Lenox av.; to D. Blarschild	20
Swartz, L., 638 E. 13th st.; to W. Hoffman	25
Tannenbaum, J., 2001 2d av.; to H. Brand	150

Bills of Sale.

Brown, Jos., 277 7th av.; to A. L. Canter	500
Froelke, Hy., 1491 Lexington av.; to M. Wilson	200
Hoffman, H., 638 E. 13th; to L. Swartz	112

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.**Mortgages.**

Bender, L. R., 631 Marcy av.; to R. G. Phelps	70
Fineberg, M., Hegeman av.; to S. and B. Strauss, (cows,)	165
Quistrom, J., 66th st. near 10th av.; to M. Stahlmann, (cows,)	175
Schwartz, Fred, Throop av.; to E. Marschelder	326

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.**Mortgages.**

Criscitiello, G., 61 Mott; to S. Rabinowitz	2,250
Horake, R., 617 E. 138th st.; to Rodenberg	225
Klein and Scholtz, 266 and 268 Washington; to Siegel-Cooper Co.	800
Mostownitzky, M., 137 Grand; to I. Goldberg	90
Schmelzer, B., 155 Orchard st.; to C. Greenberg	200
Von Erlenbush, M., 2103 3d ave. and 200 E. 115th st.; to G. Jaegg (R.) Abramson Levenson, 795 3d ave.; to M. Levin, (R.)	1,000

Barfel, M., 25 Rivington st.; to A. Bernstein	150
Buchwald, A., Canal and West; to E. Dent	250
Cracolici, A., 2197 1st av.; to S. Nattella	100
Dunkelblau & Cohen, 166 Madison av.; to B. Friedman	60
Goldberg & Einhorn, 58 Rivington st.; to R. Goldberg	200
Heller & Seyer, 121 Allen st.; to S. Levin	70
Kandel, M., 44 Maiden lane; to S. Frieder	500
Klopstock, G. G., 22 Beaver st.; to I. W. Wiener	2,250
Miller, H., 130 E. Houston; to S. Menchell	100
Probst, F., 249 W. 125th st.; to Harlem L. A.	99
Ringel, Jos., 176 Stanton st.; to C. Strulowich	700

Bills of Sale.

Benger, B., 129 Goerck st.; to W. Katz	90
Cornbleth, Sam., 1756 Lexington av.; to J. Sehmire	557
Janovsky, J., 27 Pitt, to M. Cohen	110
Lawson, M. J., 44 Maiden Lane; to M. Kandel	250
Schmelzter, Sam, 115 Orchard; to B. Schmelzter	465
Vanwanketis, L., 90 3d av.; to C. Vanwanketis	800
White, M., 121 Avenue C; to Zieser & Seidman	700
Wolkowitz, B., 130 E. Houston; to W. Miller	100

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.**Mortgages.**

Hearsey, J., 441 Fulton st.; to Bramhall D. Co.	1,049
Shornack, Kath, 30 Broadway; to W. Hoehle	570
Watson, G., 146 Fulton st.; to Anna Lenz	325
	Bills of Sale.
Hanson, Anna, 146 Fulton st.; to G. Watson	600
Lange, J. W., 62 3d ave.; to W. Meyer	3,200

SUNDAY AND KOSHER MEAT

The Central Federation Union on Sunday decided to fight against the repeal of the present Sunday closing law. Kosher meat can be killed on Friday up to sundown, when the Hebrew Sabbath begins, and be sold after sundown on Saturday, when the Jewish Sabbath ends. This meets all the laws of good conscience and the exigencies of the distributive trade.



\$1,000.00 IN GOLD

\$1,000.00

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them TEN TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

Butcher:

Please ask each of your customers to sign this petition. Paste blank paper to this heading for their signatures. When full please mail the list to The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. We will put all of these petitions into one big petition and present it to the legislature when the opponents of the Butcher's Sunday Closing Law introduce their bill to repeal the act. Let us work now and roll up a large protest against killing this day of rest for the butcher and his clerks. Write to us for additional copies of this petition. They will be sent to you free.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S Petition AGAINST SUNDAY OPENING

**An Effort will be made to Repeal the Butchers'
Sunday Closing Law when the Legislature meets.**

WE ASK THE BUTCHER'S CUSTOMER:

- 1.—Are you in favor of your butcher and his employees having a day of rest with their families?
- 2.—Do you favor the Butcher closing his market all day Sunday so that he and his assistants may have this day of rest and recreation?

IF YOU FAVOR THE ABOVE PLEASE SIGN THIS PETITION.

Name

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK REVIEW

The receipts during the week ending October 2, were as follows: 30,474 cattle; 40,868 hogs, and 12,585 sheep, against 22,497 cattle, 37,659 hogs and 10,457 sheep received the previous week.

CATTLE.—Steady last week, with a fairly active demand for desirable beef and shipping cattle.

HOGS.—Higher, although the best prices reached early in week were not maintained. A high record of \$7.37 1/2 was reached one day, but the tendency was downward, thence up to yesterday, when a recovery was noted. Demand good usually. There was a scarcity of best grade hams, but a surplus of common pigs and trashy stuff.

SHEEP.—Supplies free and values weakened during week from an early higher basis. Demand quiet.

Provision Market

The receipts during the week ending Oct. 2 were: Hams, 235,700 lbs.; meats, 6,564,600 lbs.; lard, 967,900 lbs., and no pork.

Easy and drooping. Lard nominally lower; boxed meats, green hams and pork held at steady prices.

PORK, f. o. b.—New standard in a jobbing way at \$16 East side to \$16.25 this side.

LARD.—Choice steam on East side closed nominally at 9.77 1/2.

TALLOW.—Country scarce and firm at 5 1/2 to 5 5/8 for current receipts to 5% to 5 1/2 c. for strictly prime. Packers' choice quotable at 6 1/2 c.

OLEO STEARINE.—Held at 12c.

HIDES.—Very firm; some sales of green salted being made at over quotations.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Cattle receipts for the week ending Friday, 58,000; previous week, 65,500; same week last year, 63,300. Cornfed steers are in increased supply, and are quoted 10 to 20 lower. Grass fed steers are very dull; cows are plentiful but in good demand and have been steady throughout the week. Dry lot heifers are scarce and high; heavy feeders were strong all week and medium weights were less neglected than during last week. Common stockers are inactive. Southern cattle receipts for the week were 11,000, as against 9,000 last week. Steers declined in sympathy with natives but the demand was good. Cows ranged steady and veal calves active.

Hog receipts for the week, 50,000; previous week, 45,000; same week last year,

44,000. Prices at all points broke early in the week without any apparent reason; the close here was 20 to 25 cents lower than a week ago, but are still 1.25 to 1.35 higher than a year ago. Heavies are quoted at 6.75 to 6.85; mixed and medium, 6.50 to 6.75; lights, 6.10 to 6.65; pigs, 5.00 to 6.00.

Sheep receipts for the week, 22,000; previous week, 24,000; same week last year, 21,000. Supply consisted largely of Colorado and Utah wethers and lambs. Lambs ranged steady all week and sheep nearly so; packing and feeding demand was good. Choice lambs are quoted at 3.75 to 4.25; wethers, 2.85 to 3.25; ewes, 2.50 to 3.00; stockers and feeders, 2.00 to 3.25.

Slaughterers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	13,000	16,000	3,800
Fowler	300	4,100	100
Schwarzschild	7,700	6,200	5,000
Swift	9,500	9,200	5,900
Cudahy	4,900	8,800	1,300
Ruddy	500	150	500
Omaha P. Co.	1,000	—	—
Small butchers	400	200	400

Hides were active all week. Advance of one-quarter cent on natives and Texas stock, which were well cleaned up. Sales amounting to about 75,000 natives were made at 13 1/2. Heavy Texans quoted at 14 1/4. Colorados held at 12, butt brands 12 1/4, branded cows 10 1/4, light native cows 11, heavies 11 1/4.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

Announcement was made last June of the intention of the interests controlling the National Salt Company to organize an international corporation which should take over various salt companies of Canada and Great Britain, as well as the National Salt Company. The projected company has now been incorporated in New Jersey, under the name of the International Salt Company, with a capitalization of \$30,000,000 and authority to issue bonds to the amount of \$12,000,000. The new company is empowered to manufacture and sell salt and to acquire securities of other corporations in the salt business. In its prospectus to its stockholders it declares its purpose to be to acquire the securities of the National Salt Company, the Retsos Mining Company and other salt producing properties in Canada and Great Britain. The terms of the purchase of the National Salt Company are as follows: For every ten shares of National Salt preferred stock, one \$1,000 5 per cent gold bond of the International Salt Company and one share of the capital stock of the latter.

For each share of National Salt common stock, one share of the capital stock of the International Salt Company. The basis of exchange with the Retsos Company will be: For one \$1,000 Retsos bond, one \$1,000 International salt bond and \$100 at par of International stock; for each share of Retsos stock, one share of International stock.

Of the \$12,000,000 bonds only \$7,500,000 will be used for the purchase of exchange; the other \$4,500,000 to remain in the treasury, together with the unissued stock.

The National Salt Company, which was incorporated in March, 1899, has \$7,000,000 common and \$5,000,000 preferred stock. The common was quoted in the market at the close yesterday at 38 1/4 and the preferred at 67 1/2 bid, 75 asked. The company controls about 94 per cent. of the evaporated salt output of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains and controls also, through the Spanish-American Salt Company, incorporated in its interest in April, 1900, practically the entire evaporated salt output of Spain and Italy.

COTTONSEED WAR

A furious cottonseed war is on in Brenham, Tex., between the local oil mill men and others that have invaded that territory. As a result of the war seed has advanced to \$19 a ton. It is estimated that 1,000 wagon loads have been marketed here this week.

COTTONSEED NOTES

The Southern Cotton Oil Mill Co. mill at Dublin, Ga., has commenced work for the season.

The cotton oil mill of the Louisville Mfg. Co., Louisville, Ga., is nearly completed.

WANTED

In small Southern House,
a cellar man that understands both
dry salt and pickle goods. State
salary wanted. Address C. V.
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

THE GRILL DRYER
MADE BY
C. O. BARTLETT & CO.
CLEVELAND, O.

ANTINONNIN

Prevents the growth and propagation of fungi, mildew, dry-rot, etc., and all destructive and deleterious fungi in buildings and human habitations.

Cellars and walls of Packing and Slaughterhouses, etc., are washed with watery solutions 1:100, by which means fungi are destroyed and the formation of mold is effectually prevented.

It keeps walls and vaults free from dampness, removes unwholesome odors from gutters, stables, closets, prevents wood-work from rotting or becoming moldy.

Antinonnin is POSITIVELY DEVOID OF ALL ODOR; it is NOT VOLATILE, like most anti-parasitic remedies; it is SOLUBLE IN WATER, and READILY PENETRATES wood.

It is generally employed in the form of a solution of one pound Antinonnin to from five to fifteen gallons of water or whitewash.

FOR LITERATURE and SAMPLES APPLY TO

EDWARD H. BUEHLER,
134 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
P. J. TORMEY,
220 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Hygienic Protective,
Deodorizer, Disinfectant,
Parasiticide.

FARBENFABRIKEN OF ELBERFELD CO.,
SELLING AGENTS FOR THE U. S.
P. O. BOX 2660.

40 STONE ST., NEW YORK.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Live Stock

RECEIPTS

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Sept. 26...	13,584	1,055	23,241	7,225
Friday, Sept. 27...	3,649	457	16,364	8,969
Saturday, Sept. 28...	564	17	11,548	283
Monday, Sept. 30...	25,117	639	23,084	38,992
Tuesday, Oct. 1...	6,685	1,185	24,100	22,300
Wednesday, Oct. 2...	23,000	800	34,000	23,000

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Sept. 26...	6,579	311	6,164
Friday, Sept. 27...	5,211	261	2,914
Saturday, Sept. 28...	714	10	471
Monday, Sept. 30...	4,816	18	4,036
Tuesday, Oct. 1...	3,309	162	1,767
Wednesday, Oct. 2...	4,500	50	4,000

Range of Cattle Values

Prime beefees, 1,000 to 1,600 lbs.	\$6.35	@\$6.85
Good to choice beefees, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.	5.65	@ 6.25
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.	5.10	@ 5.60
Plain to common beef steers.	4.40	@ 5.00
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.	3.90	@ 4.25
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.	3.20	@ 4.30
Plain to fair light stockers.	2.00	@ 3.10
Bulls, poor to fancy.	2.00	@ 4.60
Good fat cows and heifers.	3.10	@ 4.75
Good cutting and fair beef cows.	2.50	@ 3.00
Common to good canning cows.	1.25	@ 2.50
Veal valves, fair to fancy.	5.25	@ 6.50
Stock calves, common to fancy.	3.00	@ 4.25
Fed Western steers.	4.20	@ 5.55
Fed Texas steers.	4.10	@ 5.25
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.	2.50	@ 4.00

Range of Hog Values

Choice to ex. strong-wt. shipping.	\$6.70	@\$6.85
Rough to good heavy packing.	6.25	@ 6.55
Selected butcher weights.	6.65	@ 6.85
Plain to choice heavy mixed.	6.30	@ 6.70
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.	6.35	@ 6.65
Common to fancy light mixed.	6.25	@ 6.60
Thin to choice 80 to 110 lb. pigs.	4.75	@ 5.75
Culls, stags and throwouts.	3.00	@ 5.50

Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.	\$3.40	@\$3.65
Good to choice native wethers.	3.10	@ 3.65
Medium to choice mixed natives.	3.00	@ 3.40
Good to prime Western muttons.	3.20	@ 3.50
Fair to choice fat ewes.	3.00	@ 3.30
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.	2.50	@ 3.25
Culls, bucks and tail-end lots.	1.50	@ 2.25
Plain to choice yearling feeders.	3.00	@ 3.30
Poor to fancy clipped yearlings.	3.25	@ 4.15
Spring lambs, poor to fair.	2.00	@ 3.75
Spring lambs, good to fancy.	4.00	@ 4.75

Packers' Purchases Last Week

HOGS.

Armour & Co.	30,300
Anglo-America	6,800
Continental Packing Co.	4,800
T. J. Lipton & Co.	2,300
G. H. Hammond & Co.	5,200
Nelson Morris & Co.	7,500
Swift & Company	24,700
Omaha Packing Co.	8,500
City butchers	5,300
Total.	95,400

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Promoters of the International Live Stock Exposition have been informed that there will be a large exhibit of sheep from Australia and Scotland. Immediate steps were taken for special accommodations at the big show to be held at the stock yards during the first week in December.

This adds an incentive to a higher degree of perfection in the specimens of American sheep to be exhibited, as the Scotch breeds and the specimens from the Australian colonies and sheep ranges have long been regarded as about the highest standard to be reached.

LIVE STOCK BILLS DRAFTED.—The committee appointed to draft bills for national laws to be submitted to the fifth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association, which meets in Chicago December 3, have completed the list as follows:

For federal inspection on inter-State shipments of live stock.

For government inspection of woolen goods.

Allowing settlers in the arid and semi-arid districts the right to exchange lands of equal value with the government, so as to solidify their holdings.

For a second assistant secretary of agriculture, who shall be required to give his sole attention to the live-stock industry.

For a classified assessment of live stock.

The list of speakers already obtained for the convention includes the following: James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Senator Warren, Wyoming; Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of Bureau of Animal Industry; Frederick V. Goville, Botanist to the Government; Gifford Pinchot, Government Forester; Governor Richard Yates, of Illinois; Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago.

Actual receipts at the Chicago stockyards for September, 1901, and September, 1900, follow:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sept., 1901	298,099	517,895	448,881
Sept., 1900	239,366	590,136	316,272

Increase	58,633	.....	132,609
Decrease	.....	72,241	.....

Actual receipts for the first nine months of 1901 and 1900 follow:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1901	2,252,445	5,763,676	2,869,954
1900	1,977,798	5,807,404	2,616,625

Increase	275,647	.....	253,329
Decrease	.....	43,728	.....

Average weight of live stock at Chicago for months undermentioned:

	Sept., Aug., Sept., Sept., Sept.	1901.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Cattle	1,011	1,024	1,060	1,017
Hogs	248	238	247	250
Sheep	78	78	80	80

The average weight of cattle last month was about the smallest on record for September. Hogs were the heaviest for any month since November, 1899. Only once before did the sheep go below 80 pounds in September.

The first nine months of 1901 Chicago received 213,118 carloads of live stock, being the largest since 1892, or 12,625 more than a year ago, 14,971 more than two years ago, and 24,358 more cars than arrived here the first nine months of 1895. The total number of cars for the twelve months of 1901 promise to press the banner year's receipts.

Provision stocks for September decreased more than expected, a reduction in the pork of 6,000 barrels, a reduction in lard of 19,736 tierces, and in ribs of over 5,000,000 lbs.

The total stock of cut meats here, 87,151,000 lbs., shows a decrease for September, 27,605,000 lbs. A year ago the stock was 72,831,000 lbs., and two years ago 98,860,000 lbs.

General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—As we have expected for sometime, a sharp decline in prices has taken place. With only fair receipts, prices during the last two days have declined 30 to 40c., all grades sharing in the decline, and there is nothing in the near future that would warrant any higher prices. At this season of the year the packers seem to have control of the market, and to a great extent prices are governed by the fresh meat trade, which has fallen off considerably in the last few days. The sharp decline in provisions made the packers more determined than ever to break the market. Of course, when the trade is slow and declining it is an easy matter to "bear" the market, and at the same time when we have continuous advances it is just as easy to predict higher prices; but it appears to us that the bottom has not been reached yet, as we think the decline will be a further inducement for many to hurry hogs to market, and the only thing that could prevent a further break would be more moderate receipts.

The bulk of the mixed packing hogs today (Wednesday) sold at 6.55 to 6.70; good to choice mixed, 6.40 to 6.65; good butchers selling at 6.65 to 6.70, with prime assorted butchers, 6.75 to 6.85; assorted light hogs, 4.50 to 5.25, according to quality.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle this week have been about what the trade expected, and choice corn-fed cattle have been in good demand and are selling 15c. to 25c. higher than at the close of last week. The medium to good grades have also been in good demand at steady to strong prices, while the common kinds ruled dull and fully 25c. lower than one week ago. The receipts of stockers and feeders have been unusually heavy, and owing to the limited demand from the country the market ruled dull and 25c. lower than a week ago. The demand calls for principally the good quality feeders, weighing 900 to 1,000 pounds. Light weight stockers are selling at the lowest point of the year.

SHEEP.—The receipt of sheep and lambs continue liberal, but the market this week has not declined more than 10c. on both sheep and lambs. The supply consists mostly of westerns. Very few choice native lambs are coming, and they are selling relatively at strong prices, 4.50 to 4.75. A majority of the good to choice native lambs sorted up closely are selling at 4.25 to 4.50, and fair to good lambs, 4.00 to 4.25; good to choice native ewes, 3.00 to 3.25. Good to choice western sheep are selling from 3.25 to 3.50; best western lambs, 4.60, with fair to good at 4.25 to 4.50. Feeding lambs are in good demand and sell mostly from 3.75 to 4.25; western ewes, 2.25 to 3.00, and something extra would bring a little more. We look for lighter receipts in the near future, and believe that prices will advance some, but not permanently. On account of the high prices paid for beef and pork, sheep and lambs are taken readily at the comparatively low prices.

PROVISION MARKET

In the provision lists the demand is principally for lard. This demand comes both from packers and general speculative sources. On the comparatively hard spots there are signs of realizing. Exports for the week were not much different from last year, 12,713,000 lbs. lard against 12,879,000 lbs., and 32,521 boxes of bacon, against 38,071 boxes. Liverpool is irregular, slightly lower on bacon and slightly higher on lard. Meat shipments were 2,991,000 lbs. against 2,804,000 lbs., and lard shipments 1,689,000 lbs. against 1,861,000 lbs. Provisions have been influenced some by the tone of corn. The packers generally seem inclined to sell January product. There is no support.

ESTABLISHED 1866
Market Reports Furnished
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BROWN, ST. JOHN CO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

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Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO

All kinds of live stock bought and sold on commission

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LORENZO E. ANDERSON,

Care of Mercantile Trust Company,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Provision Letters

(Special Letter to *The National Provisioner* from
A. C. Lazerus & Co.)

Chicago, Oct. 2.

Hog receipts liberal, prices S. P. and green meats easier. We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10 to 12 av., 10½%; do., 12 to 14 av., 9½% to 9¾%; do., 14 to 16 av., 9%; do., 18 to 20 av., 9½%; green picnics, 5 to 6 av., 7½%; do., 6 to 8 av., 7½%; do., 8 to 10 av., 7½%; green New York shoulders, 10 to 12 av., 7¾%; do., 12 to 14 av., 7¾%; green skinned hams, 18 to 20 av., 10%.

Fertilizer Situation

(Special Letter to *The National Provisioner* from
L. A. Howard & Co.)

Chicago, Oct. 2.

There is no change in the fertilizer situation since our last advices. We quote as follows: Ground 16 and 17 per cent. blood, \$2 per unit; ground 10 and 15 per cent. tankage at \$1.90 and 10; ground concentrated 16 and 17 per cent. at \$1.90 per unit; hoof meal 17 and 18 per cent., \$2 per unit; ground steamed bone, 3 to 4 and 50 to 60, \$16 per ton Chicago.

COOPERAGE

Prices favor sellers. Pork barrels 87½ to 90c., and lard tierces \$1.05 to \$1.07½.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MARKET

Local wholesale establishments did a lively business during the last week, as the market was full of visiting merchants who were making final purchases in many instances for fall and winter. Nearly all of the branches going under the head of general merchandise had their fair share of business, and there were no complaints of dullness in any quarter. One of the features noted in the house trade of the last week was the absence of speculative buying. Merchants are now buying goods to sell, and their purchases are being made with care and are not in excessive quantities.

LEATHER COMBINE STARTED

Advices from Pittsburg say: Preliminary steps were taken at a meeting of the stockholders of three leather manufacturing companies of Allegheny County for the formation of a leather combination.

At first the new company, which will be known as the Standard Leather Company, now having a nominal capital of \$1,000, will be capitalized at \$40,000.

Later efforts are to be made to combine with large patent leather interests in other parts of the United States, with a capitalization of between \$80,000,000 and \$100,000,000.

ANGLO-AMERICAN'S PURCHASE

The Anglo-American Provision Co., has purchased from the Union Stock Yards Company, Chicago, Ill., for a nominal consideration, about four acres of land adjacent to the company's packing plant.

CHICAGO

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Open. High. Low. Close.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

Sept. 15.00 15.02½ 15.00 15.00

Oct. 15.00 15.05 14.97½ 14.97½

Jan. 16.12½ 16.25 16.12½ 16.17½

May 16.32½ 16.35 16.30 16.30

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

Sept. 10.00 10.22½ 10.00 10.22½

Oct. 10.00 10.10 10.00 10.07½

Nov. 9.87½ 9.95 9.87½ 9.92½

Jan. 9.50 9.52½ 9.50 9.50

May 9.50 9.55 9.50 9.50

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Sept. 8.90 8.90 8.90 8.90

Oct. 8.82½ 8.95 8.82½ 8.87½

Jan. 8.35 8.40 8.32½ 8.35

May 8.40 8.45 8.40 8.42½

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

Sept. 14.92½ 14.92½ 14.62½ 14.62½

Oct. 15.00 15.00 14.62½ 14.62½

Jan. 16.22½ 16.25 16.00 16.00

May 16.30 16.30 16.12½ 16.12½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

Sept. 10.40 10.40 9.92½ 9.92½

Oct. 10.15 10.15 9.87½ 9.87½

Nov. 9.97½ 9.97½ 9.70 9.70

Jan. 9.50 9.52½ 9.30 9.32½

May 9.52½ 9.55 9.32½ 9.32½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Sept. 8.92½ 8.92½ 8.82½ 8.82½

Oct. 8.90 8.90 8.80 8.80

Jan. 8.40 8.40 8.22½ 8.22½

May 8.45 8.45 8.30 8.30

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

Oct. 15.40 14.67½ 14.50 14.55

Jan. 15.77½ 15.95 15.77½ 15.87½

May 16.00 16.05 16.00 16.02½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

Oct. 9.82½ 9.92½ 9.82½ 9.90

Nov. 9.65 9.75 9.65 9.72½

Jan. 9.25 9.35 9.25 9.30

May 9.25 9.35 9.25 9.32½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Oct. 8.77½ 8.80 8.75 8.75

Jan. 8.15 8.20 8.15 8.17½

May 8.25 8.27½ 8.25 8.25

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

Oct. 14.45 14.45 14.25 14.25

Jan. 15.80 15.85 15.50 15.55

May 15.90 15.90 15.65 15.67½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

Oct. 9.87½ 9.90 9.77½ 9.77½

Jan. 9.25 9.30 9.17½ 9.17½

May 9.25 9.30 9.15 9.17½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Oct. 8.75 8.75 8.40 8.55

Jan. 8.15 8.15 8.00 8.00

May 8.20 8.22½ 8.05 8.05

THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

Dec. 9.30 9.35 9.30 9.32½

Jan. 9.22½ 9.25 9.20 9.22½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Jan. 8.02½ 8.05 8.02½ 8.05

FRIDAY, OCT. 4.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

Dec. 9.37½ 9.40 9.37½ 9.40

Jan. 9.25 9.27½ 9.22½ 9.27½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Dec. 8.05 8.05 8.05 8.05

Jan. 8.07½ 8.17½ 8.02½ 8.12½

RUSSIAN CROP PROSPECTS

The State Department has received from Mr. Pierce, secretary of embassy at St. Petersburg, under date of September 4, 1901, copy of a report published by the Ministry of Finance, giving the condition of Russian crops up to July 28 (new style). In general, the crops are stated to be below the average, and Mr. Pierce says that the drought which prevailed up to August 20, with the unusual heat, has had a further unfavorable effect.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.25
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.30
4 lb., 1 doz. to case	4.00
6 lb., 1 doz. to case	7.50
14 lb., ½ doz. to case	17.50

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	\$1.85
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Maggotswiney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Soup Bouillie, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Soup Bouillie, 6 lb., 1 doz.	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Solid

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box	11.60
6 oz. jars, half-dozen in box	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

	Superior Clarified
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.	\$0.00 \$0.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.	4.20 4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.	7.50 8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.	12.75 13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.	.90 1.00

BARREL BEEF.

	Superior Clarified
Extra plate beef.	\$10.00
Plate beef.	9.50
Extra mess beef.	8.50
Prime mess beef.	10.00
Beef hams.	19.50

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

A. C. hams.	12-14 av. a 12
Skinned hams.	16-18 av. a 13½
Shoulders.	a 9
Picnics.	6-8 av. a 8½
Breakfast bacon.	a 13½

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.	8½ a
Hocks.	4 a 4½
Dry salt spare ribs.	2½ a 3
Pork Tenderloins.	16 a 17
Pork loins.	11 a 11½
Spare ribs.	6 a
Trimmings.	7 a
Boston butts.	9½ a
Cheek meat.	4 a
Leaf lard.	10 a
Skinned shoulders.	8 a

BUTTERINE

F. o. b. Chicago, packed in tubs, 25 lbs. and over.	
Dairy.	13
Special.	15
Extra.	16
Fancy creamy.	17
Extra fancy creamy.	16
For all packages less than 25 lbs., ½¢ per lb. additional.	

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpepper.	4½ a 5
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.	10½ a 11½
Borax.	7½ a 8
Sugar.	
Pure open kettle.	a 4½
White clarified.	a 4½
Plantation granulated.	a 5
Salt.	
Aston, in bags, 22 lbs.	\$2.15
Eng. packing, in bags, 22 lbs.	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.	3.50
Michigan gran., carlots per ton.	3.00
Casing salt in bags, 28 lbs., 2X and 3X.	1.20

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.	a 16
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.	a 57
Beef bungs, each.	a 12
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.	a 88
Hog bungs.	
Medium, each.	a 4½
Small, each.	a 1½
Sheep casings, per bundle.	a 55

COTTONSEED OIL

P. S. Y. in tanks.	4 a
P. S. Y. in barrels.	47 a
*Butter oil in barrels.	50 a
Crude in tanks.	a
*Butter oil quoted according to quality.	

NEW YORK CITY

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPT. 30.

	Beefs.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,431	—	643	29,456	5,382
Sixtieth st.	2,491	70	4,025	16,660	217
Fortieth st.	—	—	50	34	14,243
W. Shore R. R.	2,997	61	—	618	—
Lehigh Valley	1,820	—	—	—	—
Balto. & Ohio.	331	—	—	669	—
Scattering	—	—	74	81	—
Totals	10,070	131	4,792	47,518	19,842
Totals last week	13,635	199	6,828	40,748	20,146

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO SEPT. 30.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Nelson Morris, Ss. Cevic	—	—	4,860
Nelson Morris, Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,320
Nelson Morris, Ss. Cufic	—	—	4,280
Nelson Morris, Ss. Etruria	—	—	2,000
Nelson Morris, Ss. Georgian	330	—	—
Swift & Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,140
Swift & Co., Ss. Georgian	71	—	2,447
Swift & Co., Ss. Manitou	—	—	2,860
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Cevic	495	1,540	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Cufic	261	—	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Manitou	215	—	—
Schwarzschild & Ss. Ss. Cufic	405	—	—
Schwarzschild & Ss. Ss. Cufic	261	—	—
Schwarzschild & Ss. Ss. Manitou	215	—	2,200
Schwarzschild & Ss. Ss. St. Louis	—	—	1,200
W. A. Sherman, Ss. Ohio	200	—	—
W. W. Brauer Co., Ss. Georgian	200	—	—
E. A. Blackshire, Ss. Chicago City	150	—	—
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Georgian	—	—	1,975
Total exports	2,713	1,540	24,282
Total exports last week	2,126	273	10,201
Boston exports this week	2,205	2,501	6,500
Baltimore exports this week	1,020	—	—
Philadelphia exports this week	1,820	430	1,200
Portland exports this week	390	—	—
Newp't News exports this week	1,099	—	—
Montreal exports this week	2,835	1,488	—
To London	3,075	2,452	8,060
To Liverpool	5,910	2,944	22,722
To Glasgow	1,298	429	—
To Bristol	635	—	—
To Manchester	660	134	—
To Newcastle	304	—	—
To Hull	200	—	—
To Southampton	—	—	1,200

Totals to all ports 12,082 5,959 31,982
Totals to all ports last week 9,422 4,661 21,601

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$5.50	\$6.10
Medium to fair native steers	4.90	5.40
Common and ordinary native steers	4.00	4.85
Oxen and stags	1.75	5.00
Bulls and dry cows	1.50	3.80
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.50	5.90

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected	100 lb	8.50
Live veal calves, prime, lb	8.00	8.25
Calves, mixed	4.00	5.00

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	7.30	7.35
Hogs, medium	7.20	—
Hogs, light to medium	7.20	7.25
Pigs	7.25	7.30
Roughs	6.20	6.30

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, best	5.38	@
Spring lambs, medium to good	4.50	—
Spring lambs, common	3.50	—
Spring lambs, culs.	6	5.00
Export sheep	6	3.00
Bucks	6	3.75
Medium sheep	6	2.50

LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, per lb.	10	
Fr. hens, per lb.	10	—
Roosters, old, per lb.	10	—
Turkeys, per lb.	10	—
Ducks, Western, per pair	50	60
Geese, Western, per pair	1.00	1.25

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy	9	—	9 1/4
Choice native, light	8 1/2	—	8 1/4
Common to fair, native	8	—	8 1/4
Choice Western, heavy	7 1/2	—	8
Choice Western, light	7	—	7 1/2
Common to fair, Texan	6	—	6 1/2
Good to choice heifers	7 1/2	—	7 1/2
Common to fair heifers	6	—	6 1/2
Choice cows	6 1/2	—	6 1/2
Common to fair cows	5	—	6
Good to choice oxen and stags	6	—	7 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags	6	—	6 1/2
Fleshy Boerboel bulls	5	—	5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime	—	12	—	13 1/4
Veals, good to choice	—	12	—	13
Calves, country dressed, prime	—	9 1/2	—	10 1/4
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	—	9 1/2	—	10 1/4
Calves, dressed, common to medium	—	7	—	9
County dressed buttermilks, per lb.	—	7	—	8
County dressed grassers	—	5 1/2	—	6

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs	9 1/2	—	9 1/4
Hogs, heavy	9	—	9 1/4
Hogs, 150 lbs.	9	—	9 1/4
Hogs, 100 lbs.	9 1/2	—	9 1/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, choice	—	7 1/2	—	10
Spring lambs, good to medium	—	7 1/2	—	8 1/4
Spring lambs, common to good	—	6	—	7
Spring lambs, culs.	—	5	—	6
Choice sheep	—	5	—	7

DRESSED POULTRY

Spring turkeys, dry-picked, per lb.	10	—	12
Spring turkeys, scalded, per lb.	8	—	10
Sp. chicks, Phila. fancy, per lb.	18	—	20
Spring chicks, Phila., mixed sizes per lb.	16	—	18
Spring chicks, Penn., prime	14	—	15
Spring chickens, Penn., fair to good	12	—	13
Spring chickens, Western, dry-picked, choice	11 1/2	—	12
Spring chicks, Ohio & Mich., scalded	11	—	11 1/2
Sp. chicks, dry picked, or scalded p'r to fr.	10	—	10 1/2
Fowls, W. N., dry picked, average best	12	—	13
Fowls, W. N., scalded, average best	11	—	12
Fowls, South-western, dry picked	11	—	11 1/2
Fowls, Western & Southern, p'r to good	10	—	10 1/2
Old cocks, per lb.	6 1/2	—	7
Ducks, spring, L. I. & Boston, lb.	14	—	15
Ducks, spring, Pa. & Jersey, per lb.	10	—	11 1/2
Ducks, spring, Western, per lb.	13	—	14
Geese, spring, Eastern, white, per lb.	11	—	12
Squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen	2.50	—	2.75
Squabs, dark, per dozen	1.25	—	1.50
Squabs, mixed per dozen	1.75	—	2.00

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	12 1/4	—	13
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	12	—	13
Smoked hams, Heavy	12	—	13
California hams, smoked, light	9 1/2	—	10
California hams, smoked, heavy	9	—	9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless	13	—	13 1/2
Smoked bacon, (rib in)	12 1/2	—	13
Dried beef sets	16	—	17
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	18	—	19
Smoked shoulders	14	—	15
Pickled bellies, light	12	—	13
Pickled bellies, heavy	11	—	12
Fresh pork loins, Western	11 1/2	—	12 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city	13 1/2	—	14

GAME

Grouse, per pair	1.00	—	1.25
Partridges, per pair	1.50	—	2.00
Woodcock, per lb.	—	—	1.50
English snipe, per doz.	2	—	2.50
Golden Plover, per doz.	2	—	2.50
Grass Plover, per doz.	1.50	—	2.00
Wild ducks, Canvas, per pair	2.50	—	3.00
Wild ducks, Redhead, per pair	1.50	—	2.00
Wild Ducks, Mallard per pair	75	—	100
Wild Duck, Teal, blue wing	60	—	75
Wild Lucks, Teal, green wing	40	—	50
Venison, Saddle, per lb.	—	—	30

FISH

Cod, heads off, steak.	6	—	7
Cod, heads on, market.	3 1/2	—	4
Halibut, white	10	—	12
Halibut, gray	10	—	12
Bluefish, live	6	—	7
Eels, skin on.	3	—	5
Eels, skinned	6	—	10
Lobsters, large	14	—	15
Lobsters, medium	10	—	12
Mackerel, Spanish, large.	30	—	35
Mackerel, live native, medium.	16	—	18
Haddock	4	—	5
Striped bass, large.	25	—	30
Striped bass, medium.	20	—	25
Pan bass	10	—	12
Native sea bass.	8	—	10
Native salmon, steel head.	10	—	12
Creamery extras, per lb.	20	—	22
Creamery, firsts.	20	—	21 1/4
Creamery, seconds.	18	—	19 1/4
Creamery, thirds.	15	—	17
Creamery, June make extras.	20	—	21 1/4
Creamery, June make firsts.	20	—	21
State dairy, tubs, fancy	20	—	21
State dairy, tubs, firsts	15 1/2	—	16 1/2
State dairy, tubs, seconds	16	—	17 1/2
State dairy, tubs, thirds	14	—	15
Western imitation cream, fancy	17	—	18
Western imitation cream, firsts	15	—	16
Western imitation cream, low grades	14	—	14

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins	per lb. 15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk	13
No. 1 calfskins, 12½-14	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins	per lb. 13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk	11
No. 2 calfskins, 12½-14 lbs.	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers	per lb. .9
No. 2 grassers	per lb. .11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 1.90
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 1.65
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 1.70
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.60
No. 1 grass kips	piece 1.35
No. 2 grass kips	piece 1.00
Ticky kips	piece 1.10
Branded heavy kips	piece .90
Branded kips	piece .50
Branded skins	piece .50

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen	@@ \$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen	@@ 4.75
X sheep, per dozen	@@ 3.75
Blind Riley sheep	@@ 3.50
Sheep, ribby	2.75
XX lambs, per dozen	4.50 @@ 4.62½
X lambs, per dozen	3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	3.50
No. 2 lambs, per dozen	3.50
Culls, lambs	60 @@ 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	75
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg, 50 bundles	\$37.50
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	12 @ 20
Hog, American, in tcs. or bbls., per lb. F.O.S.	38
Hog, American 1/2 bbls., per lb.	40
Hog, American, kegs, per lb.	40
Beef, round, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	17
Beef, round, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	16
Beef, round, per lb	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	12 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb	8
Beef, middies, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	57
Beef, middies, per set f. o. b. N. Y.	59
Beef, middies, per lb	9 @ 12
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	6 @ 6 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3 @ 4 1/2

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black	13 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Sing., white	21	22
Pepper, Penang, white	19 1/2	20 1/2
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	14	18
Pepper, shot	15	...
Allspice	7 1/2	10
Coriander	4	6
Mace	42	45

SALTPETRE

Crude	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/2 @ 5
Powdered	4 1/2 @ 5

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra	14
1 extra	14
1	13
1X moulding	12
1X	11 1/2
1 1/2	10
1 1/2	9
1 1/2	21
1 1/2	17
1 1/2	16
1 1/2	15

THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$18.50	a 19.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	22.00	a 23.00
Nitrate of soda, spot	1.92	a 1.92½
Bone black, spent, per ton	18.50	a 19.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-18		
per cent. ammonia	2.17½	a 2.20
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground	2.20	a 2.30
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	18.00	a 19.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	15.00	a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	14.00	a 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b. New York	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia, per ton	24.00	a 25.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton	18.00	a 14.00
Asotine, per unit, del. N. York	2.35	a 2.40
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.75	a 2.80
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot	2.75	a 2.85
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.67½	a 2.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50	a 7.75

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from T. H. White & Co.)

The ammoniate market the past month has been dull, and the volume of business small. During the past few days a small inquiry has developed from the South, and sales are reported based on \$2 per unit f. o. b. Chicago for blood, and \$1.85 and 10 for ground tankage. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 10½ and 15 per cent., \$20.50-\$21.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; do., 10 and 10 per cent., \$19 to \$19.50 do.; concentrated tankage, \$1.85 to \$1.90 per unit; ground blood, \$1.95 to \$2 do.; hoof meal, \$1.85 to \$1.90 do.; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.20 and 10 to \$2.30 and 10 per unit, c. l. f. Baltimore.

Foreign sulphate of ammonia, October-November shipment, \$2.70 to \$2.72½ c. l. f. Baltimore and New York; futures higher.

LARDS

Refined lard, continent, 10.50; do., South America, 11.35; do., South America, kegs, 12.50; city steam, 9.75 to 10.00; compound, car lots, 8.00.

HOG MARKETS IN LEADING CITIES

CHICAGO.—Slow; early advance, mostly lost; 6.10 to 6.87½.

ST. LOUIS.—Strong; 6.35 to 6.90.

OMAHA.—Shade to 5c. higher; 6.55 to 6.75.

KANSAS CITY.—Strong; 6.55 to 6.85.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Strong; 6.40 to 6.95.

CLEVELAND.—Higher; 6.60 to 6.90.

EAST BUFFALO.—Firm; 6.35 to 7.10.

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Canned meats	5/	12/6	16
Oil cake	5/	6/	13
Bacon	5/	12/6	16
Lard, tierces	5/	12/6	16
Cheese	15/	30/	2 M
Butter	20/	30/	2 M
Tallow	5/	12/6	16
Beef, per tierce	1/	2/6	16
Pork, per bbl	9d	1/6	16

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, Oct., 1/7½. Cork for orders, Oct., 2/1½.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

The oleo market here and in Europe continues its advancing tendency and price now beyond what has been seen for many years past, and beyond what most buyers and sellers expected.

Animal fat of all kinds is scarce all over the world, the consumption is large, both at home and abroad, and the general tendency towards high prices during the entire winter.

Butter oil for early delivery is scarce and prices for October may reach a very high level, in view of the lateness of the cotton crop and the late supply of new cotton oil.

HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES

Horns No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. average, ton	\$260.00
Horns, No. 2, 40 lbs. average, ton	185.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. average, ton	90.00
Hoofs, per ton, black	23.50
Hoofs, per ton, striped	25.00
Hoofs, per ton, white	40.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. average, ton	40.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. average, ton	60.00
Flat shin bones, per ton, 40 lbs. average	42.00

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, October 4—Closing—Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 72s. 6d. Pork—Firm; prime mess, Western 73s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., dull, 52s. Lard—Dull; prime Western in tierces, 49s. 9d.; American refined, in pails, 49s. 9d. Bacon—Dull; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 49s. 6d.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 50s.; long clear middles, light 28 to 34 lbs., 50s.; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 49s.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 46s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., dull, 57s. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., dull, 38s. 6d. Butter—Steady: finest United States, 93s.; good United States, 77s. Cheese—Quiet; American finest white, 45s. 6d.; American finest colored, 46s. 6d. Tallow—Strong; prime city, 30s.; Australian in London, 31s. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined—Spot quiet, 23s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits quiet, 26s. 6d. Rosin—Common steady, 4s. 1½d. Petroleum—Refined steady, 7d. Linseed oil—Steady, 32s.

Tanning Chemists

Send us samples of your spent tan and we will tell you if you are leaving valuable tannin in it.

Send us samples of your tanning extracts and we will give you prompt and accurate analysis.

Send us samples of your greases and other waste products, and we will tell you how to get the most money out of them.

Send us samples of the water you use and we will analyze and tell you its suitability for the tannery.

Tannery Chemistry a Specialty

The

National Provisioner

Laboratory,

Official Chemists to The New York Produce Exchange,

150 Nassau St., NEW YORK

